

Berlin Squeeze In Its 5th Day, Brandt Flies In

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt flew into West Berlin tonight for consultations with the Western Allies and the city government as the Communists continued harassment on the city's routes for the fifth straight day.

Germany's Split on Basis for Meeting

By Joe Alex Morris

BRANDT, Jan. 25.—East Germany yesterday said the proposed meeting between Bonn and East Berlin is the only acceptable basis for relations.

Brandt's trip was seen as a sign of West German determination not to bow to Communist pressure on Berlin, located 110 miles inside East Germany. On his arrival at Tempelhof Airport, the chancellor said he did not believe the Communist disturbances and their protest against his presence here would have negative effects on his approach to enter into talks with the East Germans, the Russians and other Eastern European countries.

"Propaganda Being Spread"
"A good deal of propaganda is being spread," he said in reference to the East German protest. "I do not think one should make too much of it."

It was Mr. Brandt's third visit to Berlin since he took office in Bonn last fall, but it was the first time he had scheduled consultations here with the Western Allies, apparently to emphasize the supreme rights the three powers wield in West Berlin.

The chancellor, who served as mayor of Berlin from 1957 to 1967, is slated to meet with the American, British and the French commanders in a joint session tomorrow morning. He also planned to confer with Mayor Klaus Schmechel and to attend a session here of the board of West Germany's Social Democratic party, of which he is national chairman.

East Germany contends West Berlin is a "special political entity" with no direct ties to the Bonn republic. Communist harassment on the access roads and the East German attack on Mr. Brandt's visit were directed against West German activity in the city.

Since Wednesday the Communists have delayed traffic daily on the autobahn linking Berlin with the West, in protest against meetings in the city of West German parliamentary committees. Sessions of Bonn Bundestag committees are scheduled to continue tomorrow and Tuesday.

Trucks on the Berlin run and private motorists said East German guards switched on the red light for hours throughout the day to delay their entry into the Communist control points at either end of the autobahn. The Communists also forced trucks to unload their goods at the checkpoints and carried out thorough searches of travelers and their vehicles.

The Bonn government has repeatedly emphasized that while Berlin is under direct allied rule, West German politicians had the right to come to the city. Mr. Brandt's meeting with the Allied commanders was designed to renew Western support for the West German stand, officials said.

Diplomats pointed out that while the Berlin issue was only indirectly linked to Bonn's approach towards East Germany, the city had in the post-war period frequently served as a testing-ground in East-West conflicts.



WAITING—For the fifth day in a row yesterday East German officials halted traffic on roads through East Germany to Berlin. Here are some of the hundreds of trucks and cars that were blocked Friday on the Hannover-Berlin route.

High Posts for Men Only Vatican Refuses to Accreditate Woman Envoy From Bonn

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—The Vatican has refused to grant accreditation to a West German diplomat, because she is a woman, a Vatican spokesman said today.

Confirming reports about the rejection by the Secretariat of State of Mrs. Elizabeth Muller's application for accreditation, the spokesman said the Vatican made it clear it would prefer to respect the tradition by which only men hold high-ranking diplomatic posts to the Holy See.

The Bonn government had proposed Mrs. Muller, 44, head of the Bonn commercial delegation in Prague for three years, as "counselor second class" in the West German Embassy to the Vatican.

Counselors have frequent contacts with the Secretariat of State, headed by Jean Cardinal Villot, 64, and often attend receptions at which high-ranking prelates are present.

Vatican sources said the Dutch Embassy to the Holy See had a female attaché, but pointed out that this was a lower-ranking post.

Two days ago, the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano said that the Roman Catholic Church would cease to exist if it gave in to demands for women to be priests.

A front-page article by Father Divo Barsotti said Christ himself chose men, and not women, for such work.

The article was published 16 days after the Catholic Pastoral Council of Holland voted for the progressive integration of women into the priesthood.

Meanwhile, another woman, 19th-century Spanish nun Maria Soledad Torres Acosta, was today proclaimed a saint by Pope Paul VI in a solemn ceremony in Saint Peter's Basilica.

Appointment Withdrawn
BONN, Jan. 25 (UPI).—West Germany has withdrawn its appointment of Mrs. Muller, the Foreign Ministry confirmed today.

Mrs. Muller will remain at her post in Prague. The position she was to have taken in the Vatican remains unfilled.

FBI Seeks to Trace Payment In Yablonski Triple Murder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (NYT).—The search for the person or group believed to have paid a large sum of money for the slayings of Joseph A. Yablonski and his wife and daughter continued today.

There were indications that the FBI was seeking to enlarge its evidence of a payment on a murder "contract" before making further arrests.

The FBI declined to comment on the new investigation that followed the arrest of three men in Cleveland Wednesday. They are being held in a total of \$775,000 bail as the suspected killers.

Informal sources said yesterday that the FBI was attempting to trace the origin of a large amount of money. They said that the bureau was following up reports that the money came from outside Appalachia.

It was reliably reported that the suspects—Paul E. Gilly, 36, Claude E. Vealey, 28, and Arthur Wayne Martin, 22—had not provided the FBI with substantial leads to a payoff source for the murders.

Long Conspiracy
The FBI said the men were accused of having conspired since last July to kill Mr. Yablonski, 59, of Clarksville, Pa., an insurgent leader in the United Mine Workers of America, who lost a bid for the union presidency last December.

The three accused men were said to be maintaining their innocence and were prepared to fight extradition to Pennsylvania on murder warrants.

The warrants charge that on the night of last Dec. 20-21 they killed Mr. Yablonski, his wife, Margaret, and their daughter, Charlotte, in the bedrooms of their secluded Pennsylvania home. The bodies were found on Jan. 5.

The belief that one of the accused was cooperating to some extent with the FBI was heightened by repeated diving operations late yesterday and again today in the Monongahela River near the Yablonski Washington County, Pa., home.

Near Fredericktown, Pa., along a winding Pennsylvania highway that a motorist would normally follow in driving from Clarksville toward Cleveland, divers and other FBI

Lagos Denies Misconduct By Soldiers

LAGOS, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—The Nigerian government said today that charges of looting, rape and indiscipline made against troops of the Third Marine Commando Division were totally unfounded.

A statement from the Federal Information Ministry here said that troops of the Nigerian Army were assisting "in all respects to insure that all displaced persons are resettled quickly."

The government's statement came as a four-nation team of military observers prepared to return to the former war zone around Owerri, where the division's troops are still stationed, to investigate press allegations of looting and misconduct by the troops.

The statement also attacked the BBC and the Voice of America, charging that both organizations were peddling vicious propaganda about the Nigerian Army troops operating in the former secessionist enclave.

News Media Attacked
The statement also contained an attack on the same news media for their reporting of the final stages and close of the war.

"The military decision, which both the BBC and Voice of America ruled out of possibility having been achieved," the statement said, "both organizations are bent on causing confusion among the victorious troops. The heinous propaganda has failed."

The ministry said that a recent redeployment of federal troops was decided as a field commanders' conference last Monday. The meeting, held on the day the first party of foreign journalists to enter the area reported scenes of hunger and hardship, was to re-adjust inter-divisional boundaries.

"Movement of troops of two divisions in the former Eastern region is in accordance with the directive from army headquarters," the statement said.

Apparently, the Third Marine Commando Division has been withdrawn southward from Orlu province—although they are said to be still in Owerri—being replaced by the well-disciplined First Division. The Nigerian government apparently has taken some pains to explain the movement of troops as a routine readjustment of divisional boundaries, while the Information Ministry prepared its denials.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nixon Affirms Pledge To Help Defend Israel

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Nixon today reaffirmed a U.S. pledge to supply arms to Israel to defend the safety of its people if the Middle East arms balance were upset.

The President's statement, which came four days after the announcement that France will sell 100 modern warplanes to Libya, was sent to a conference of American Jewish leaders here.

Mr. Nixon said peace can come only through Arab-Israeli negotiations. The United States would not "negotiate" or "impose" peace terms, he said.

Israel, Mr. Nixon declared, would not be abandoned by the United States. "The United States stands by its friends," the President told the National Emergency Conference on the Peace in the Middle East. "Israel is one of its friends."

The President added: "We are convinced that the prospects for peace are enhanced as the governments in the area are confident that their borders and their people are secure."

Necessary Equipment
"The United States is prepared to supply military equipment necessary to support the efforts of friendly governments, like Israel, to defend the safety of their people."

"We would prefer restraint in the shipment of arms to this area. But we are maintaining a careful watch on the relative strength of the forces there, and we will not hesitate to provide arms to friendly states as the need arises."

Viewed in the context of American expressions of "deep concern" to France over the sale of ultra-modern Mirage jets to Libya, Mr. Nixon's words take on special meaning.

U.S. diplomatic officials conceded that the President would probably not have made such a pointed statement if France had not undertaken the Libyan plane deal.

France is one of the Big Four countries, with the United States, Britain and Russia, seeking a Middle East peace formula, and it is an open secret here that the administration feels betrayed by the French arms agreement with Libya.

French Embargo
Although the United States has been resigned to continuing Soviet shipments of arms to the Arab states, it was quite another matter for one of its allies to undertake such a deal, particularly in light of France's embargo on arms to Israel. (The gunboat fiasco, most observers feel, undoubtedly contributed to the French government's attitude on the Libyan transaction.)

The administration has before it the still-secret "shopping list" of arms that Israeli Premier Golda Meir presented on her visit here last October. There has been speculation that the arms request

Palestinians Vie for Credit

19 Israeli Troops Die In Elath Arms Blast

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Jan. 25 (NYT).—A munitions explosion yesterday at a military dock in Elath, Israel's southern port, killed 19 soldiers and injured 42 others, half of them seriously.

The blast rocked the city and the sound presumably was heard in Agaba, the Jordanian port across the narrow northern end of the gulf.

Army authorities said the explosion occurred as an army vehicle carrying arms and ammunition was being unloaded. It was not known where the arms were to have gone.

An army spokesman in Tel Aviv said this evening that an investigation was under way to determine if the explosion had been caused by saboteurs. Army authorities said nothing had been discovered so far to suggest sabotage.

Guerrillas Claim Credit
[In Amman, Jordan, two Palestinian guerrilla organizations claimed responsibility for the explosion, United Press International reported.]

[While the Palestine Armed Struggle Command announced that Assifa guerrillas had placed timed explosive charges at the edge of the western part of the military jetty of Elath, the Popular Democratic Front said its men had placed a time bomb in a military vehicle that was carrying ammunition and explosives and that was on its way to Elath's Ashdot airport.]

[The general command of Assifa forces said in a statement that it carried out this operation "as an answer to the Israeli raids against the civilians and Arab villages in Jordan."

[A 23-year-old Popular Front guerrilla, code-named "Abu Ramza," told newsmen he delivered a homemade time-bomb to a non-Jewish

member of the Israeli defense forces who in turn planted it under a Ford truck being loaded with munitions from a landing craft.]

[The soldier was not otherwise identified, but there are a number of Druze Arabs serving with the Israeli forces.]

[The two-pound bomb, said by "Abu Ramza" to have been made locally by guerrillas, was timed to explode one hour later.]

The blast occurred at 4:30 p.m. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Two Denials Issued Secret Egypt Role Reported In France-Libya Arms Deal

By Peter Grose

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (NYT).—The Arab negotiating team that concluded France's controversial arms deal with Libya included key military experts from the United Arab Republic posing as Libyan officials, according to diplomatic intelligence reports.

It was a veteran Egyptian intelligence official, known as Fathi el-Dib, who discreetly initiated the talks in Paris used names other than those on their Libyan passports.

Israeli officials have insisted since the arms sale became known five weeks ago that the transaction had been conceived as a means of bypassing the French arms embargo, imposed on the principal combatants of the Arab-Israeli war of June, 1967, American diplomats immediately acknowledged this as a possibility, but suggested that Israel was overreacting to what might turn out to be a straightforward transaction.

The reports of Egyptian involvement originated with foreign intelligence agents operating in Western Europe. Even though United States officials did not have full confirmation of the reports, they gave them a high credibility rating.

The reports said that Fathi el-Dib had pressed the eager young revolutionary leaders of Libya to buy aircraft that Cairo had been seeking from France for more than two years. The two countries, together with the Sudan, have drafted a common defense pact providing for a pooling of forces for war against Israel.

French Credibility
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MYSTERY MISSION—Pennsylvania state troopers and an FBI agent help an FBI scuba diver from the ice-clogged Monongahela River during a dragging operation. Authorities declined to comment on the search, but the area is less than five miles from the home of slain United Mine Workers union official Joseph Yablonski.

Israel Will Buy 70 Peugeot in Spite of Outcry

JERUSALEM, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—The Israeli cabinet today supported a Police Ministry decision to order 70 French-made Peugeot cars despite public protests against the deal.

The cabinet was told by Minister of Police Shlomo Hillel that his office has received hundreds of protest letters supporting a press campaign to cancel the order because of the French arms embargo on Israel.

A spokesman said the cabinet held a short discussion on the matter and felt trade relations between France and Israel are not affected. A trade agreement between the two countries was renewed in December.

Says He Has No Control Over Markets

Dassault Builds Mirages, France Sells Them

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Marcel Dassault, the French aircraft builder whose Mirage jets may be tipping the balance of power in the Middle East, says that he has nothing to do with policy regarding the sale of French military planes.

He maintains that the sale of Mirage jets to Libya and the embargo preventing Israel from taking delivery of 50 Mirages it had already paid for are political matters. "It is the French government that makes the policy of France," he added.

While never going so far as to disavow the embargo, which was imposed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Mr. Dassault spoke of his friendship for Israel, which had been his best customer for military aircraft.

"The Marcel Dassault Aircraft Company, which has worked with Israel for 15 years, holds the courage of the Hebrew people and the ability of its pilots in the highest regard," he asserted in an hour-long interview on Friday.

Mr. Dassault, who converted from Judaism to Roman Catholicism in 1947, refused to make plans for the Germans during World War II and spent three years in the Buchenwald concentration camp.

After the war he changed his family name, Bloch, to Dassault, which is pronounced dah-BO and was the code name of one of his brothers in the Resistance.

Among Riches
Considered a genius among aircraft designers, he is now one of the richest men in France. Of slight build, he is young-looking for his years—he was 78 Thursday—and remarkably sprightly.

The interview was held in a spacious office on the Champs-Élysées in which pictures and models of Mirages were mingled with some of his childhood toys, including a Louis XIV furniture and French paintings.

Under the conditions of the interview, Mr. Dassault had the opportunity to revise in printed form answers to questions posed in an oral exchange. The printed answers were the only ones allowed to be quoted.

He confirmed that the 50 Mirage jets ordered by the French and remaining with units of the French Air Force "are flown often by Israeli pilots and maintained by Israeli mechanics."

Other sources disclosed that since the affair last Christmas in which five French-built gunboats mysteriously found their way to Israel from Cherbourg despite the embargo, the planes had been provided with only 20 minutes' fuel for flights by the Israeli pilots.

Excluding the 50, the Dassault company has sold Israel 70 Mirage III attack bombers and 80 other military aircraft.

While customers deal directly with the company, contracts for military planes require authorization from the government, which finances construction of the prototypes.

Where Mirages Go
Mr. Dassault said that his company had built and sold more than 1,100 Mirages in the 12 years since the supersonic fighter-bombers came off the assembly line.

Of these, he disclosed, a third were taken by the French Air Force and the rest were exported. The principal foreign customers were Switzerland, Belgium, Israel, Lebanon, Australia, South Africa and Peru. He did not refer to the current transaction for 100 Mirages, including 20 trainers, for Libya.

The company, which has no stock in the hands of the public, reported that it had sold 100 Mirages to the Czechoslovak Communist party leader led to the Warsaw Pact invasion, was mobbed by photographers and reporters when he arrived here tonight.

A score of riot police battled fruitlessly to keep order when Mr. Dubcek stepped from a Czech Airlines plane. He is on his way to comparative political obscurity as his country's ambassador in Ankara.

For 15 minutes after his arrival tonight, newsmen ran from one end of the aircraft to the other, trying to discover down which gangway he would descend.

When Mr. Dubcek finally emerged, it was into a jostling mass of photographers. With the help of the police he reached the lounge, but was soon forced to take refuge in a toilet.

Mr. Dubcek refused to answer questions, merely saying in English, "I'm sorry." Eventually he left, escorted by four police cars, to spend the night in the Czechoslovak consulate. He is due to fly to Ankara tomorrow.

Tito to Tanzania
BELGRADE, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—President Tito of Yugoslavia said today he will discuss nonaligned policy, current world problems and the improvement of economic cooperation during his African tour, which starts tomorrow in Tanzania, continuing to Zambia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, the United Arab Republic and Libya.



French aircraft builder Marcel Dassault.

and issues no financial reports, he said, "engineers are highly specialized while in France, schools turn out the complete engineer—

that is to say, a man who knows aerodynamics, metal strength, the mounting of engines and the utilization of equipment. While several of my engineers have the ability to design an airplane all by themselves, in the United States it takes hundreds of engineers to design an airplane."

Dayan Says Deep Israeli Raids Make All of Egypt a War Zone

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan declared today that Israel's military operations against Egypt yesterday as part of "a policy aimed at halting, or at least diminishing, all Egyptian military activities."

He said in a radio interview that "we should have liked, as first priority, to have peace with Egypt. Second best would have been to return to the cease-fire situation."

"But they don't want it," he said. Instead, President Gamal Abdel Nasser had started a "half-war" of attrition, Israel's response, Mr. Dayan indicated, was to conduct its own version of this war.

"All of Egypt is the field of battle, the theater of our operations," Mr. Dayan said. The minister stated that Israel was not interested in conquering new territory, but "as far as military objectives are concerned, there are no limitations."

He said that the Israeli aim in conducting this far-ranging offensive was "to make things easier for us and more difficult for them, so that they either stop it entirely or at least do it on a smaller scale."

Mr. Dayan spoke after Egyptian jets had dropped bombs on the Arab village of el-Arish in northern Sinai Friday night and raided Israeli canal positions twice yesterday morning and once in the afternoon.

The Israelis said that a single Egyptian plane flew over el-Arish, dropping 11 bombs in a single pass, injuring two Arab residents and damaging some dwellings. Although el-Arish is located on the coast, it was the deepest penetration in terms of distance from the Suez Canal, 85 miles to the west.

The canal raids caused neither casualties nor damage, the Israelis said, describing them as following the usual pattern. This is for the Egyptian jets to cross the canal, firing their explosives in the direction of Israeli bunkers and sweep around for home.

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Egypt Role Reported in Mirage Deal

But France, Libya Both Issue Denials

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ment and may have impaired relations between Defense Minister Michel Debré and his fellow cabinet members. It is threatening open deterioration in French-American relations and presages a new spiral of the arms race in the Middle East.

During the Paris negotiations, the French are said to have insisted that the Libyan delegation sign a standard clause in arms contracts that the equipment would not be transferred to another country.

The intelligence reports state that the Egyptians on the delegation were amenable, apparently confident that ways could be found to circumvent this restriction, but that the Libyans resisted through December, saying that they refused to have their hands tied about the use of their properly purchased armaments.

The Libyans finally were persuaded to agree, and simultaneously Libya, Egypt and the Sudan drafted a defense pact providing for a central command and pooling of the three armed forces in the event of war against Israel.

U.S. Unbelieving
The intelligence reports were available many days ago to agencies of the United States government, American officials concede, but were discounted at the highest levels of the administration. These policymakers were said to have been partly convinced by the French explanations that it was better for the West to establish military ties with Arab governments than to allow them to turn to the Communist world, as President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic has done.

American diplomats were reportedly relieved at what appeared to be full disclosures given, though belatedly, by the French Foreign Minister, Maurice Schumann, to the United States Ambassador, Sargent Shriver, at a meeting two weeks ago.

Finally, both President Nixon and Secretary of State William P. Rogers were said to be determined to prevent a rift between Washington and Paris virtually on the eve of President Pompidou's visit next month. Such a rift was threatened by the expanding French involvement in Libya on the heels of the order by the new Libyan regime to the United States to close its Wheelus air base near Tripoli.

It was only when Mr. Debré conceded on Wednesday that the proposed sale was twice as large as previously disclosed—100 aircraft instead of 50—that Secretary Rogers was moved to protest and to warn that the delicate arms balance of the Middle East could be upset.

The Nixon administration may have to face a decision on whether to move to restore the balance, specifically by selling to Israel 24 more F-4 Phantom jets and other military equipment requested last September after the visit to Washington by Premier Gold Meir.

State Department officials said that these requests were still under review, and they declined to predict when a decision would be made.

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NIGERIAN RELIEF—Red Cross trucks loading in Lagos for a convoy to Enugu.

Lagos Stands By Soldiers

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ence of Nigerian troops and its attack on foreign news media.

Rogers Welcome
LAGOS, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Nigeria withdrew today its hints of hostility toward the visit next month of U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Nigerian government statement said that assurances had been given to Mr. Rogers that he would be officially welcomed to visit Nigeria on Feb. 30 during his nine-nation tour of Black Africa.

The statement followed an editorial published Friday in the government-owned Morning Post that declared that "Rogers is not welcome" in Lagos. The editorial accused Mr. Rogers of speaking ill of federal Nigeria before the Jan. 12 surrender of secessionist Biafra.

Reports on the effort to get food and medicine to thousands of undernourished refugees indicated that little had changed on that front.

The first shipment of relief supplies from the United States—28 jeeps and a 20-ton mobile hospital—remained in Lagos. Officials said that the jeeps were being painted and readied for service.

Two big C-97 transport planes loaned to Nigeria by President Nixon had not yet been put to use, officials said. They arrived Friday along with the jeeps and the hospital and were flown on test runs to Enugu, Port Harcourt and Calabar airports yesterday.

Another load of jeeps was due Monday aboard a chartered Globemaster from Toledo, Ohio, and two more loaned C-97s were expected later in the week, officials said.

In London, a report released by Lord Hunt on his fact-finding tour of former Biafran territories said that the Nigerian relief program was steadily improving in breadth of coverage and effectiveness.

But Lord Hunt, who had alleged that the newsmen exaggerated scenes of hardship in the interior, also reported suffering and acts of brutality being committed by troops.

"As at three days ago," the report said, "we found war wounded and children in hospitals which have been abandoned and looted, and some of them in desperate plight."

"We deplore the indiscipline and mistreatment of individual soldiers," the report said, "but we deplore the indiscriminate killing of civilians, the burning of villages, the looting of property and the acts of brutality being committed by troops."

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Biafrans Still Are Dying—Of Starvation, Not Massacres

(Continued from Page 1)

OWERRI, Jan. 25 (AP)—How many people died from starvation in the Biafran war?

How many are dying now? The war has been over for more than a week now. And no one really knows.

At the height of the horror, when rebel gun-running and relief flights made Airstrip Anambra at Uli the busiest airport in Africa outside of Johannesburg, estimates of Biafrans dying from protein deficiency ranged from 500 a week to 1,500 a day.

Living skeletons of babies with grayish hair, scaly skin and bulging eyes are still a common sight at the kwashiorkor clinics inside fallen Biafra. Hundreds have been removed to an abandoned maternity clinic in Port Harcourt, and many more were flown out to Liversidge in the dying days of the war.

In some areas, with the relief networks that kept Biafra going almost completely broken down, conditions are worse than during the fighting.

But everything considered—the chaos, the ineptness—the conditions do not add up to the genocide or systematic starvation that Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, the runaway Biafran leader, accused Nigeria of throughout the war.

Now, now that there is peace, do they add up to the smooth-running relief system that Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the federal leader, assure the world of in his press conferences?

"There is no doubt that the Biafrans inflated the starvation figures for propaganda purposes," said a Norwegian relief coordinator helping out the Nigerian Red Cross. "And equally there is no doubt that the federal government is now trying to deflate the figures."

"Certainly people have died since the fighting stopped."

"Certainly, the deaths will continue until food and medicines can be taken to where the people are."

But there have been no massacres, no reprisals against survivors.

Belgian Miners Threaten Arson After Clashes

HASSELT, Belgium, Jan. 25 (AP)—Gerard Stegen, 45, who led 5,000 striking coal-miners through Genk yesterday, said last night "We'll fight to the death, not only for a 15-percent pay rise but to bring the government down."

"The government must back down or we'll burn everything," he declared. The strikers have not been paid for three weeks. Local tradesmen have supported them with gifts of food.

The march yesterday followed one Friday in which scores of miners and state police were injured in battles in the area when the miners and their wives marched to the pits. About 40 persons were arrested including a 19-year-old blonde student girl known as "the Campine Joan of Arc."

Police used armored cars, tear gas and water trucks in the clashes Friday. The miners threw blocks with trees and telephone poles. A mine bus and fire truck were set afire.

Wilson in Ottawa, Meets Trudeau

OTTAWA, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson arrived here tonight and said that Nigeria would be high on the agenda of his talks with Pierre Elliott Trudeau, his Canadian counterpart.

Mr. Wilson will spend 20 hours here before moving on to Washington, where he will confer with President Nixon.

When he stepped from the Royal Air Force jet which brought him here, he said he hoped Mr. Trudeau and he would have time to cover a great deal of ground.

"The problems of Nigeria, for whom we have sought to do all we can, will be very high on the agenda," he added. He met Mr. Trudeau tonight over a working dinner. The talks continue tomorrow.

Centrists Condemn Pompidou on Mideast

PARIS, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—France's Centrist party today accused the government of President Georges Pompidou of taking a partisan position in the Middle East.

Jean Lecomet was re-elected president of the Centrist party earlier today. He stood unsuccessfully against Gen. Charles de Gaulle in the 1965 French presidential election, polling just over 15 percent of the vote.

14 Reds Die In Attack on U.S. Convoy

Supply Column Headed For Green Beret Camp

SAIGON, Jan. 25 (UPI)—A Cong unit today bungled the rush of a U.S. convoy through a Green Beret outpost in Central Highlands and lost it without inflicting any damage casualties, U.S. military spokesmen said.

An estimated 80 Communist rifles opened up with small-fire and hand grenades against the U.S. convoy, which was serving as the main element of the convoy. The attack on both sides of a secondary road nine miles south of the Fiel Djereng Special camp, 350 miles north of Saigon.

U.S. military spokesmen reported the loss of two helicopter gunships and one U.S. military jeep near the Mekong Delta city Dec.

Two Americans and two Vietnamese were killed and Americans wounded when a chopper was downed north of Saigon. An OH-6 light observation helicopter also was shot and destroyed in the attack, but the crewmen escaped.

Four other raids were reported by the U.S. military spokesmen said.

The losses brought to 14 total of U.S. helicopters shot down in the war.

American B-52 bombers unloaded 90 tons of explosive ordnance eight miles south of Ka Tum, the U.S. command. Four other raids were reported by the U.S. military spokesmen said.

U.S. spokesmen said Cong gunners carried out 26 shell attacks against allied tanks or units in the 24-hour ending at 8 a.m. today, in the Da Nang air base. Americans were reported to be in the shelling.

Wives See Abrams
The wives of four American pilots missing in action Vietnam war met for 3 1/2 days today with Gen. Creighton Abrams, the U.S. commander.

One of the wives said Abrams expressed deep concern about the prisoners but offered little encouragement.

The four women arrived Saigon last yesterday from Laos, where they were successfully to get word of husbands from North Vietnamese officials. They also failed attempts to send mail to husbands in North Vietnam visited a prison camp for Vietnamese soldiers captured in Laos.

Downed Navy Pilot Has Been Held 2,000 Days, Record in U.S. History

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UPI)—This is the 2,000th day Lt. Everett Alvarez Jr. has spent in captivity in North Vietnam. No other man in American history has been a prisoner of war so long.

On Aug. 5, 1964, Lt. Alvarez was among the first pilot shot down in North Vietnam in retaliation for reported torpedo attacks on American ships in the Gulf of Tonkin. He never it back to his ship.

Lt. Alvarez had been married only two months when he was captured.

His wife, Tangee, 39, lives in Lafayette, Calif. "Five years, said recently, looking at a photograph of a young Naval officer receiving his wings. "Five years—how much can a man take. Shortly after their marriage, Lt. Alvarez, now 32, was assigned to the aircraft carrier Constellation."

He is one of 430 men who have been identified by the Department as prisoners in Southeast Asia. They have been identified from the letters some have been allowed to write, propaganda films and from interviews with the nine men who have been released.

It is doubtful that Lt. Alvarez has any idea that his 2,000 day POW record has been broken by a Marine captured on Wake Island two weeks after World War II began.

"At least I know he's alive," his wife said, "and where he is, there's hope."

Anti-Vietnam War Protest In London Takes Violent Turn

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—An anti-Vietnam war protest ended out of control here tonight as 2,000 demonstrators knocked down bystanders, fought with police and caused traffic chaos.

For 20 minutes hundreds of policemen struggled to restore order as the march broke up into groups. Some demonstrators ran towards Parliament Square while others made for Trafalgar Square, where waiting police threw up a protectiveordon around South Africa House.

The demonstrators had marched by torchlight, shouting and jeering, through the city's West End theater district.

Trouble began after police frustrated efforts by one group to force a way into 10 Downing St., home of Prime Minister Harold Wilson, to hand in a protest petition about the United States.

The prime minister and foreign secretary had left for Canada earlier today.

Early Blockade
More than 50 police and 12 mounted officers formed a four-deep wall blocking entry to Downing Street.

There were clashes between police and demonstrators. At one point a policeman disappeared beneath 30 demonstrators and at another a taxi swerved to narrowly avoid a demonstrator being brought down by a policeman in a rugby tackle.

Senate Gets Bill to Reduce Penalties for Use of Drugs

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP)—Senate yesterday took up an anti-drug bill sharply reducing penalties for use of marijuana and heroin, and immediately plunged into a dispute over the "no-knock" provision on police searches.

The provision, endorsed by the administration, allows officers with a warrant to enter a home without knocking in drug cases if they believe drugs are being sold.

Under this provision, an officer can enter a home without ever knocking if he has a warrant and believes drugs are being sold.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D.-N.C., who is leading a bloc of senators opposing the provision, said the bill would "take away the right to knock."

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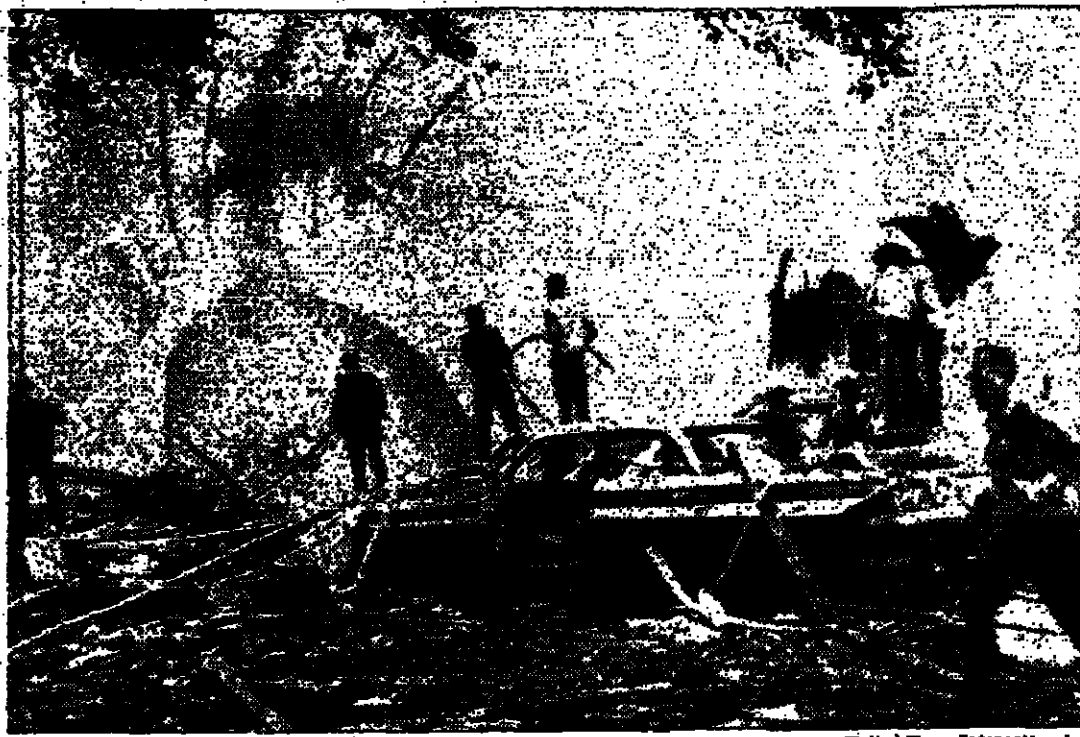
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Firemen battling flames after a natural gas explosion ripped Houma, La., Saturday.

Guard Patrols La. City After Blast Kills 3

HOUMA, La., Jan. 25 (AP)—

Three men were killed when an explosion destroyed a downtown building yesterday as a utility crew was digging up the sidewalk in front of the structure in search of a natural gas leak.

Mayor Charles Davidson said that he had declared martial law in the downtown area. Blast concussion shattered store windows for blocks around.

"We don't understand what happened yet," Mr. Davidson said. "No one knows what happened. It just went up. There must have been a gas pocket in the building or under it. There had to be to do that kind of damage."

National Guardsmen carrying rifles with fixed bayonets cordoned off an area five blocks square in this city of 30,000.

The mayor said that one man was arrested on a charge of looting.

Working in the glare of emergency floodlights, men picked through the rubble of what once was a two-story brick building that housed a jewelry store and several law offices.

At the time of the explosion, Dr. Paine said, the space agency had actually spent \$21.35 billion preparing for it, but almost \$3 billion of this was for launch vehicles and spacecraft built or being built after Apollo-11.

What's more, Dr. Paine went on to say, the Apollo-11 mission cost \$2.8 billion.

The Kennedy Space Center in Florida, the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston and the worldwide tracking and communications network that will be used by the space agency for years to come.

The biggest expense in building up to the moon landing, said Dr. Paine, was in the development and production of rocket engines and launch vehicles to carry men to the moon and back.

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The second biggest expense was the \$6.593 billion spent to build 18 three-man Apollo command craft and 12 two-man lunar landing craft.

This sum also included money for development and production of the Apollo spacecraft, the portable life support backpacks worn by astronauts on the first moon and the experimental science packages left on the moon by the first two Apollo crews and the next two.

Dr. Paine also told Sen. Anderson that the agency spent \$2.128 billion running the Kennedy Space Center, the Manned Spacecraft Center and the Marshall Space Flight Center over the last eight years in direct support of manned space flight.

The third category of private money is the Consolidated Fund, which includes income unrestricted in its use and other income specifically restricted to departments, disciplines and projects.

The Smithsonian's fourth basic source of support is the federal government subsidy that last year amounted to \$45,039,000.

The GAO, in its preliminary study, criticized the Smithsonian on three counts:

• Use of federal construction appropriations for "unauthorized purposes."

• Lack of "controls over the procurement of goods and services."

• Limited use of internal auditing as an element of management control when the law specifically requires "appropriate internal auditing."

The GAO draft report states that the Smithsonian in 1968 and 1969 misused about \$380,000 that had been appropriated by Congress as part of \$18,698,000 allocated for construction of the Natural History Building.

According to the GAO, the "basic law governing appropriated funds provides that, except as otherwise provided by law, sums appropriated for (one purpose) in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they were made and for no other."

In one instance the GAO report continues, some \$40,000 of the "funds appropriated for the Natural History Building were used to pay for alterations made to another building. The remaining \$340,000 in question was used to pay for equipment, supplies and furniture," the report said.

Mr. Humphrey said today that Mr. Nixon's five-year program to clean up America's rivers and lakes will turn out to cost about \$800 million less than already authorized by Congress for clean-water programs.

Speaking on another television program, Mr. Humphrey pointed out that government officials have said that less than half the \$10 billion mentioned by Mr. Nixon in his State of the Union message last Thursday will come from federal revenues. State and local communities would provide the rest.

Mr. Humphrey, defeated by Mr. Nixon in the last presidential election, also said it would be indefensible for Mr. Nixon to carry out his threat to veto the Health, Education and Welfare spending bill this week if he wants, as he said, to improve the quality of American life.

One of them, Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel, said, "By virtue of the large land holdings the federal government has the obligations of ownership to lead the fight to clean up our environment."

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The Smithsonian Institution Is Cited for Misuse of Funds

By Maxine Cheshire

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP)—

A draft of a General Accounting Office report has cited "various questionable policies and practices" in the Smithsonian Institution's financial management activities and has recommended "increased auditing attention."

At the same time, as the criticism of the Smithsonian's handling of certain public funds was disclosed, Smithsonian Secretary S. Dillon Ripley revealed that he is getting ready to ask the institution's board of regents to revise its methods that now regulate the use of about \$30 million in private endowment funds.

Mr. Ripley wants to "consolidate" all private funds in pooled invest-

ment techniques that he says are now commonly practiced by "universities such as Harvard and Yale . . . charitable funds, union pension plans . . . the Library of Congress and the Museum of Modern Art." The proposal is expected to meet opposition from some members of the board of regents, which includes Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, Chief Justice Warren A. Burger, congressmen and private citizens.

The Smithsonian has three private funds that have been handled separately. Included are the original 100,000 English pounds contributed by James Smithson that led to establishment of the institution in 1846.

Also included is nearly \$13 million that belongs exclusively to the Freer Gallery, which was put under the guardianship of the Smithsonian in 1906. The Smithsonian administers this money, but keeps it from its use and sends it to the Freer Gallery.

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One of them, Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel, said, "By virtue of the large land holdings the federal government has the obligations of ownership to lead the fight to clean up our environment."

The other, Daniel Moynihan, the President's adviser on domestic affairs, was questioned about prior-

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The mayor said that one man was arrested on a charge of looting.

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What's more, Dr. Paine went on to say, the Apollo-11 mission cost \$2.8 billion.

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It cost the agency \$2.794 billion to design and build ten Saturn-1 vehicles, 12 Saturn-1B's and 15 Saturn-5 moon rockets, about half of which were flown up to the time of the first lunar landing.

The second biggest expense was the \$6.593 billion spent to build 18 three-man Apollo command craft and 12 two-man lunar landing craft.

This sum also included money for development and production of the Apollo spacecraft, the portable life support backpacks worn by astronauts on the first moon and the experimental science packages left on the moon by the first two Apollo crews and the next two.

Dr. Paine also told Sen. Anderson that the agency spent \$2.128 billion running the Kennedy Space Center, the Manned Spacecraft Center and the Marshall Space Flight Center over the last eight years in direct support of manned space flight.

The third category of private money is the Consolidated Fund, which includes income unrestricted in its use and other income specifically restricted to departments, disciplines and projects.

The Smithsonian's fourth basic source of support is the federal government subsidy that last year amounted to \$45,039,000.

The GAO, in its preliminary study, criticized the Smithsonian on three counts:

• Use of federal construction appropriations for "unauthorized purposes."

• Lack of "controls over the procurement of goods and services."

• Limited use of internal auditing as an element of management control when the law specifically requires "appropriate internal auditing."

The GAO draft report states that the Smithsonian in 1968 and 1969 misused about \$380,000 that had been appropriated by Congress as part of \$18,698,000 allocated for construction of the Natural History Building.

According to the GAO, the "basic law governing appropriated funds provides that, except as otherwise provided by law, sums appropriated for (one purpose) in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they were made and for no other."

In one instance the GAO report continues, some \$40,000 of the "funds appropriated for the Natural History Building were used to pay for alterations made to another building. The remaining \$340,000 in question was used to pay for equipment, supplies and furniture," the report said.

Mr. Humphrey said today that Mr. Nixon's five-year program to clean up America's rivers and lakes will turn out to cost about \$800 million less than already authorized by Congress for clean-water programs.

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Nigeria's Relief Performance

Vengeance one could understand, though not forgive, if Nigeria, finally victorious in a cruel war, had set out deliberately to punish survivors in the Biafran state. Outright vengeance there seems not to have been, a fortnight after Biafra's surrender, despite the fears of many citizens and foreign supporters of the secessionist territory that surrender would mean death. Individual soldiers apparently have acted brutally, but on the whole Nigerian troops have not strayed far from the letter of Lagos directives intended to ease the defeated Ibo tribesmen back into the Nigerian federation.

What is happening, however, is in a sense no less terrible and no less forgivable than vengeance. Out of a combination of false pride, indifference, confusion and incompetence at different levels of the Nigerian establishment, the starving survivors of Biafra are being denied the very large supplies of food and medicine available to them. The results, unless something is done about it immediately, will be no different from the results of vengeance: the loss of an extra million or two human beings.

Remember: an estimated two million people of Biafra have already died. Gen. Gowon, the Nigerian leader, has chosen to regard relief not as a humanitarian and national imperative but as a test of his own administrative and political maturity. Rather than allowing all the on-hand and offered resources to be thrown into relief, he is dealing with it within the extremely limited confines of his own government. And even then, a business-as-usual attitude seems to have employed what signs of urgency have here and there emerged.

In two battle-free weeks since the surrender, Nigeria has barely been able to match the supply flow maintained by shot-at-night flights during the war. It has banned "unauthorized" relief flights and mounted virtually no "authorized" flights. On the contrary, Gen. Gowon refuses to use UH and other aircraft in the starvation enclave because of their previous connection with Biafra. Some 12,000 tons of high-protein food sit two air hours away at Sao Tome, and 400 tons of food sit two ground hours away at Port Harcourt, both caches untapped because they were used to supply Biafra. Relief workers have been detained

and otherwise kept from helping, for the same reason. From the scene, The Washington Post's Jim Hoagland reports that armistice chaos halts food deliveries as effectively as wartime blockade.

So wide a gap developed between assurances in Lagos and realities in Biafra, in fact, that the American State Department could no longer maintain that Nigeria had the situation under control. The United States is now urging Nigeria to act; it is offering transport vehicles and 40,000 tons of high-protein food a month as long as needed. This combination of urgency and generosity is required of every agency and government with the slightest claim to humanitarian concern, in particular, the Organization of African States and the United Nations. (How incredible that some United Nations observers, acting—true—by the example set by the Secretary-General, should turn a blind eye to the desolation around them and issue public reports of all's well.) The bet must be that Nigeria cares enough for its own people not to let them waste away simply out of pique that others should display their concern. With the civil war over, there can be no political question involved in such "intervention." To respect Nigeria's sensibilities is to condemn untold numbers to unnecessary suffering and death.

Of course, the Russians, whose military aid is only now being acknowledged, may gain further credit in Nigeria by supporting its posture on relief. That prospect is real. The Nigerian ambassador in Moscow has pronounced Soviet aid "more important than all other things in putting down the secession." His counterpart in Cairo, according to the Egyptian news agency, has declared that the Soviet Union is "our best friend—anyone who does not like these words can go to hell."

Nigeria's arms suppliers in Moscow, who know from their own experience what it is to kill millions of one's own citizens, exude understanding of Nigeria's frictions with its would-be food suppliers. If that is to be the basis of Nigerian-Russian association, one can only say that they deserve each other.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Brandt's Eastern Success

Chancellor Willy Brandt has pulled off a neat political trick in his proposals for government-to-government negotiations to improve relations with Communist East Germany. Both his West German opponents of the Christian Democratic party, who said the proposals went too far, and East German Communist chief Walter Ulbricht, who said they did not go far enough, have now felt obliged to accept them.

Specifically, what both have accepted is a meeting between high-level representatives of Mr. Brandt and East German Premier Willi Stoph to discuss a pact renouncing the use of force. That pact, Mr. Brandt has indicated, could bring formal acceptance of East Germany's borders and of East Germany's existence as a separate state in the German nation, legally equal to the Bonn republic.

But Mr. Brandt has made it clear that he will not grant East Germany full international recognition as a sovereign country, nor diplomatic relations, nor a treaty identical in language with those Bonn is to negotiate with the Soviet Union, Poland and other sovereign countries in Eastern Europe.

The Soviet Union, which originally asked that Bonn negotiate an identical treaty with East Germany, has agreed to negotiate on the basis of Mr. Brandt's formula, as has Poland. Mr. Ulbricht maintains his demand for an identical text, which would accord full recognition. But he has agreed to start negotiations with an open agenda and without preconditions; he could not do otherwise without repudiating the Moscow-Bonn understanding.

Similarly, the Christian Democrats con-

tinue to call upon Mr. Brandt to seek "reunification" of Germany, a word he avoids. But former Chancellor Kiesinger could not deny agreement to the talks now projected without repudiating the Eastern policy of the Grand Coalition government he headed for almost three years.

Mr. Brandt has also offered negotiations to East Germany on a wide range of technical accords that, in themselves, could bring East Berlin much the same kind of recognition that is offered in the renunciation-of-force pact. Two such sets of negotiations already are under way, one covering road, rail and canal transport, the other dealing with posts, telegraph and telephone communications between the two Germanys.

Proceeding on a more or less permanent basis, the talks could soon take on the character of institutional machinery, as Brandt's political deputy, Herbert Wehner, recently emphasized. They would be equivalent to a kind of informal confederation of the two German states designed to achieve ever-widening interchanges in trade, science, industry, culture and information.

In this perspective, pessimistic predictions about the renunciation-of-force talks shrink in importance. Agreement on this one pact, while useful, is not vital to Mr. Brandt's Eastern policy. The fact that East and West Germany are talking will be more important than any of the agreements that may initially be reached. The very process of negotiation could, in itself, fundamentally alter the relationship between the two Germanys as well as the East-West confrontation in Central Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Aftermath of the Nigeria War

There is no doubt, however, that this legitimate criticism of the inadequacy of its relief measures would now be more effective in Lagos if the Nigerian government had not had an unfair deal from some of the press in Europe and this country during the past year or more. Partly as a result of an active Biafran lobby, partly because of the Ibo's apparent resemblance with those minorities which we Europeans have so monstrously ill-treated ourselves, and partly because of Britain's (in fact, wise) support of the federal government, there has been little public sympathy with Lagos.

Everything it has done wrong has been fully publicized and whatever it has done right has been little noticed.

—From the Observer (London).

... If one compares all that is being done in Nigeria with the predictions of genocide and callous mass starvation... the picture is encouraging. It is not all cassava and geraniums but it is better than some critics of the federal government feared. It is no worse certainly than the aftermath of white men's civil wars...

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 26, 1895

LONDON—After lingering for several weeks, Lord Randolph Churchill has died at 50 Grosvenor Square in his forty-seventh year. Royalty, diplomacy and lending men of every party have vied daily in their display of sympathy with the sad ending of a brilliant career prematurely cut short in the prime of life. In fact, no like amount of public interest has been called forth since the death of Lord Beaconsfield. His family was at the bedside. He died in peace.

Jan. 26, 1920

NEW YORK—So great has become the menace of influenza and so rapidly has it spread during the past few days that the New York Board of Health has called upon stores, factories and other business places to so regulate their hours that there will be no crowding in surface cars and subways. It is believed that if this is carried out for a time, the danger of the rapid spread of the disease will be eliminated and the number of cases will drop to manageable proportions.



Nixon's Politics and Ideals

By James Reston

WASHINGTON. — President Nixon undoubtedly knows, as he starts forward into his second year, that there are many more people in this country who want to believe in the noble ideals of his State of the Union message than there are people who actually believe in them, and many more who share his anxiety about the physical and moral quality of the age but are not prepared to pay the price of getting rid of it.

This is the gap that must be closed between now and 1976 if we are not to read the Declaration of Independence on its 200th anniversary—which Mr. Nixon made so much about—and feel rebuked by its moral and revolutionary phrases: Its assertion that all men are created equal; its "decent respect" for the opinions of all mankind; its promise of "safety and happiness" for the American people; and its personal note at the end that the signers of the Declaration not only agreed on their objectives but "mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

It is interesting that Mr. Nixon should have taken the revolutionary principle of the Declaration as his theme and the 200th anniversary as his challenge to the nation. He has been represented as a conservative man with "modest goals" who wants us to lower our voices and cut our commitments, and he has been moving this way overseas. But in his State of the Union address, he sounded like Teddy Roosevelt on domestic issues: progressive, idealistic and philosophical.

We need a new benchmark for success, he said. The public good must be put above private interests. More important than legislative programs, we need "spiritual and moral leadership which no program for material progress can supply." The young need "a sense of excitement, a sense of destiny, the greatest privilege an individual can have is to serve in a cause bigger than himself. We have such a cause."

The cynics said. Even the President was not willing to pay the price of his objectives, they charged. His \$10 billion for stamping out pollution was a "phony" to be financed mainly by bond issues, which the market would not bear. He didn't really deal with the race problem, and said very little about education, and will probably veto the HEW-Labor bill, which will prove he was merely talking and deceiving.

All this may be so. Presidents are usually more idealistic in their State of the Union messages than in their actions. But most Presidents change, too, once they cross the threshold of the White House. They have to deal with the realities and ideals of the nation, as well as the politics of their party, and the guess here is that the President's State of the Union message, despite his partisan dig about crime and inflation, was mainly an expression of his personal hopes and convictions, and should be taken seriously.

There is the political Nixon, who was the point of the Republican spear when President Eisenhower, the anti-Communist, anti-New Deal, anti-welfare state, anti-Keynes Nixon, aggressive and belligerent, but there is also the Quaker Nixon, and even the sentimental Nixon, surprised that he is now in the White House, deeply impressed by the ideal of his country and eager for peace abroad and unity at home.

It is a fascinating conflict within one man's personality—between political expediency and personal morality, between the Quaker Nixon and the political Nixon—and the public and political reaction to this personal dilemma could easily determine where he comes out. The feeling here is that the partisan Democrats are making a mistake in their reaction. They are assuming the worst, in the President's State of the Union address, rather than the best, and this is probably not good either for the Democrats or for the nation.

Nobody knows, as of today, whether the President is determined to get out of Vietnam and use all his prestige and power to create the kind of equal, fair and decent society at home he described in his message—and take the risks and pay the price for both—but that is what he has said he is determined to do, and it is clear that he cannot do it by himself.

The program he has outlined for peace in the world and the fair and compassionate society at home needs time and support. If he is merely using the ideals of the Declaration for personal and partisan purposes, this will soon be made clear by his actions. But meanwhile, he has proclaimed an ideal and a goal, and he should be given a chance to demonstrate that he means business.

The Logic of Power Or Vice Versa—I

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—France's Mediterranean policy is not based on a simple calculation of the Arab-Israeli power equation but on two fundamentals—Russia and oil. It is designed to counter unimpeded Soviet penetration and the threat that Moscow could control access to that Middle Eastern oil on which French and West European industry depend.

So much emotion has been awakened by the continuing Palestine war that French policy is often judged only in a pro-Arab or anti-Israeli context. This distorts reality but is inescapable and helps explain why the French public and even the French Army dislike their Government's attitude. The army contains a residue of anti-Arab bias stemming from the North African and Suez experiences.

French policy pretends to a cogent rationale. Paris has increased rather than diminished dangers to its Mediterranean interests after Israel's victory in the 1967 war. Moreover, it suspected that Moscow interpreted the Glassboro meeting between Johnson and Kosygin as implying American tolerance of Soviet influence in the Middle East.

Although the Arabs were shattered and the Sixth Fleet continued to dominate the Mediterranean, the Russians moved in without interference. They completely rearm the Arabs and even expanded their own sphere by militarizing the Sudan. At the same time, they greatly increased the power of their naval squadrons. American military power was shown incapable of checking Soviet political expansion and the Mediterranean became a shared sea with its entire eastern end more and more subject to Soviet influence.

France had learned from the Suez disaster how acutely Europe's complex society depends on access to nearby petroleum. American supplies are husbanded for U.S. strategic reasons and there is not enough oil in Algeria to meet requirements. Tentative French backing of Biafra with its oil wells didn't work. Moreover, the Pompidou Government was already in the process of shrinking Gaullist foreign aspirations from global grandeur to more realistically limited spheres—Europe and the Mediterranean.

The result was to intensify France's traditional activity in the latter area. The primary goal was to gain influence in oil-bearing lands west of Suez and limit the possibility that Moscow might some day tighten the epigot feeding petroleum into thirsty Europe.

Primary Goal

How easily and quickly does Sherwood M. Snyder (Jan. 14) dismiss the progressive labor movement in the Arab countries. So far as Jordan is concerned, and according to the latest report of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor, the Jordan Federation of Labor Unions had, in 1968, a membership of 26,400 industrial workers out of a total of nearly 34,000 workers, representing 78 percent of 78. These unions are apart from the specialized unions of engineers, physicians, bank employees and others. Consolidation of the whole labor force is a question in view, and will be achieved in due course.

In spite of the June 1967 war, the Jordan economy has been able to maintain a growing expansion of employment and a rising level of wages. The wage of unskilled labor is \$3 net per day, exempt from all taxes. A labor exchange bureau was established in 1969 to assist in labor employment. It is an established fact that an Arab worker seeking work in Israel can only be employed through the HIC, through which he receives his pay, for a commission, and his earnings are subject to income tax and other fees, which reduce his earnings to less than the corresponding earnings in Jordan.

Meanwhile, Mr. Snyder dismisses the Arab case in Palestine as unjust, and, therefore, according to his view, American support of the Israeli case. It is perhaps sufficient to quote here the resolution adopted by the World Council of Churches, at its conference in Nicosia, Cyprus, on Oct. 4, 1969, with the participation of American

Libya was, of course, the dog point of concentration because its huge fuel reserves.

Throughout the Arab war arms have become the symbol of political power. Either military dictatorships or tacit support of officers corps uphold what exists in the way of stability. While he was contemplating settlement with Israel, more than fifteen years ago, Nasser was using for U.S. weapons to "my officers" who, he admitted, constituted his only organ backing.

No Guarantees

Washington tried arms diplomacy on the assumption that if it held supplies there was no first-class source. However, 1968 Soviet deal with Israel scotched this. Following the debacle and the 1967 war, it decided to get actively involved in the market and, indeed, used the war as an excuse to do so. Israel had spurned the "directives."

The trouble is arms diplomacy doesn't assure that its aim will only be used for local maneuvering. Israel quickly reacted to each strengthening its Arab neighbor. This plays into Soviet hands cause every time the Arabs clobbered they come back to cow for help. And every Moscow supplies help the Russians in terms of further missions, technical missions, and naval visits.

The French see continuing Soviet influence in Arab oil-bearing states and Mediterranean as a direct sequence of Israeli truculence, fear Western Europe may be menaced by petroleum mail. They also fear the European's southern flank will be disintegrated. After this Moscow might even try and Yugoslavia, move across it Albania and create an oil naval base there.

In all these calculations remains a special factor: it arouses so much passion. I theses, the French reckon guarantees of Israeli's existence is neither a support but that of the U.S. Some say this is cynical the French assumption is Moscow cannot afford to be eradicated because it provides only excuse for Soviet inf among the bickering Arabs, the latter no longer feel threatened they would no longer rely on Russia. A sub column will examine when reasoning leads.

Letters

Arab Labor

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church dignitaries. The resolution stated:

"In supporting the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, the Jewish people have the right to self-determination, justice has been done to the Palestinian Arabs by the powers, and this injustice be redressed."

Amman. ALLI DALL

Objectively Speak

I wholeheartedly agree with contents of Mr. Ben Nelson's letter (Jan. 15). Objectively would say that your newspaper nothing but a pro-Zionist and sometimes in such a crude way. Your reporting daily development of the situation in the Middle East is certain. Indeed, one help being disgusted with the Aviv and Jerusalem version stanzas are treated as Joseph whereas the Cairo and versions, besides being true to the bottom of the column, some hidden corner, are qualified by your never-broken, inverted commas. Newspapers like yours are enemies of mankind, of civil and of world peace. To write heroically of the actions of Yassin and the al-Aqsa crime will lead us all to a devastatingly catastrophic world war which will give one, including you, I cannot envy you. Only one test to see how blind and naïve are.

NAZEER ADEL FAI Geneva.

IN THE MIDEAST

They Fight With Arms From the Big Powers

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON.—The heavy flow of jets and other modern arms to the Middle East since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war has all but eliminated one of the principal hopes of forcing the contending parties to make peace, in the view of a growing number of Middle East experts in government and in academia.

Even in the unlikely event that an arms embargo could now be imposed by the Big Four, these men say, its effect would no longer be decisive. Last week's announcement that France intends to sell up to 100 supersonic jets to Libya merely deepens the growing mood of gloom here.

Immediately following the six-day war in June, 1967, an embargo might have compelled the parties to seek a negotiated settlement, in this view. The United Arab Republic had lost much of its air force and hundreds of tanks and artillery pieces. Thus it had no hope within the foreseeable future of winning back lost territory by force of arms. At the time, Israel seemed quite willing to barter much of the land it had conquered in exchange for a comprehensive and reliable peace settlement.

But today the picture appears vastly changed. Thanks to massive shipments of modern weapons from the Soviet Union, Egypt's armed forces have been, at least in terms of equipment, more than restored to their prewar strength. President Gamal Abdel Nasser has repeatedly talked of forcibly taking back lost territories, at some future date.

Israel, thanks largely to the purchase of 88 A-4 and 51 F-4 jet fighter-bombers from the United States, is considered quite capable of harassing enemy bases and troop concentrations to prevent a massing similar to that along the Egyptian border that preceded—some say precipitated—the June war.

And while Israeli leaders still talk of a willingness to consider

Soviet Arms Shipments To Three Arab Nations Since The 1967 War With Israel

	N.A.R.	SYRIA	IRAQ
Jet fighters	250	135	130
Bombers	35	0	0
Helicopters	30	8	12
Tanks	300	150	150
Self-propelled guns	0	50	30
Armored personnel carriers	150	300	200
Artillery rockets	550	350	275

The extent of Soviet arms shipments to three Arab countries in the Middle East is indicated by these figures, based on American government estimates. The United States, Britain and France are also heavy suppliers of arms to the Middle East.

trading territory for guarantees of peace, many of its military men are known to place increasing value on the buffer to surprise attack that the captured lands provide, especially the Sinai Peninsula.

Until 1956 the Middle East had been a lucrative, exclusive market for Western arms. Five years earlier, France, Britain and the United States had become concerned about an Arab-Israeli arms race leading to a breakdown and had established a tripartite body that passed on prospective weapons deals in the area to prevent either Israel or the Arabs from gaining a substantial edge in weaponry.

But in 1956 the Soviet Union negotiated a historic arms agreement with Egypt and thereby broke the Western monopoly. Washington, London and Paris decided they must insure that Israel retained a

"marginal superiority" over her much more numerous and hostile neighbors in order to survive. But they also were determined to continue selling to some Arab states so as not to lose influence in the Arab world especially to Russia—and to protect Western oil interests. This policy has not been noticeably successful.

America's arms policy vis-à-vis Israel is to insure that supplies of advanced jets to its Arab neighbors do not become so disproportionately large that these countries would be tempted to start another war. But neither does the United States want to supply so many jets that Israel becomes vastly superior to its neighbors.

For its part, Russia appears determined to supply enough weapons to Egypt and some of its allies so as to maintain maximum influence in those nations. But the Russians do

not want to provide so many arms as to guarantee a war that might precipitate a confrontation between Russia and the United States; or alternatively, to sit by with arms folded while their Arab clients are crushed once again by Israel.

The United States is considering an Israeli request for supply of 100 more A-4s and 50 more F-4s, to start in mid-1971 when deliveries of the first group of F-4s is scheduled to be completed. If the request is granted, it will be on the basis of maintaining a balance of power in the Middle East, officials here insist.

It is partly for fear of an imbalancing effect that some American diplomats reacted so angrily last week to the revelation of France's plan to sell up to 100 modern jets to the new regime in Libya, a strong ally of Egypt. Since Libya doesn't have the pilots or maintenance crews to handle such sophisticated aircraft, it is assumed here that they might be made available to President Nasser whenever he needs them.

Some American officials privately assert that France's motives are primarily pecuniary, aimed not only at making solid profits on the weapons themselves, but on securing oil concessions as well.

France's reply is twofold. First, French officials argue that by offering the Arabs an alternative to buying arms from Russia, they are serving the common interest of the West; second, they charge the Americans with hypocrisy. "The Anglo-Saxons fear above all that France will take their economic markets," Defense Minister Michel Debré said in the National Assembly last week.

American officials concede that United States manufacturers make a profit on the planes. But the United States, they say, could sell several times as many aircraft as it is selling if it were guided primarily by commercial rather than political considerations.

Pompidou Has the Job, But ...

Debré the Symbol of On-Going Gaullism

By James Goldborough

PARIS.—As part of his legacy from Gen. de Gaulle, Georges Pompidou inherited Michel Debré. It was inevitable. Pompidou was the general's last dauphin, but Debré had been his first, and it was natural that Pompidou should include him in the government.

Georges Pompidou has succeeded the general in the Elysée, but Michel Debré has succeeded him as the symbol. The symbol has become very apparent lately—especially over the Libyan mines and Cherbourg gunboat affair. So apparent that observers have begun to ask questions.

The basic question is how far Pompidou will let Debré, the defense minister, go in defining foreign policy. If the answer is that Pompidou will let him go very far, then a corollary question is posed: Is it because Pompidou wants to go that far himself, or because Debré is too powerful to be denied?

The Dosage

The symbol has survived because this was to be a government of dosage: A Gaullist to represent continuity; a few centrists to represent the broader base; Giscard d'Estaing to represent a political reality.

But plenty of Pompidou men—Giscard, Ortoli, Marcelin, Schumann—to represent who had won the election.

Debré wanted to stay on as foreign minister, but Pompidou refused him that. Pompidou wanted to be his own foreign minister so he appointed Schumann, whom he knew could be trusted to carry out his—Pompidou's—foreign policy and not that of someone living in legend and retirement in Colombey-les-deux-Eglises.

In doing so he recognized possible differences with Debré. But though Pompidou could deny Debré the foreign ministry, he could do it just barely, for he could not insult the symbol. A new post was created for Debré: He became not just armed forces minister, as had been his predecessor, but minister of state for national defense, in effect becoming the highest ranking cabinet minister after the Prime Minister. He was first among equals and was given the right as minister of state to sit in on decisions that dealt with more than just military matters.

For several months Michel Debré was unusually quiet for a man whose reputation is as a firebrand. But then, last month, first on Europe and then on the Middle East, he began to raise his voice. So far Pompidou has been silent.

One diplomat described the situation as follows: "Pompidou is fond of slicing up everything. For six months now he's been doing it, cutting off little pieces saying, 'Here, Michel, swallow this and here, Michel, swallow that.' And Michel has been so busy swallowing little pieces that he didn't realize he was getting indigestion."

Mr. Pompidou had, after all, his own ideas and he had to make certain campaign promises to get elected. He had told people on several occasions that he "was not De Gaulle." Certain changes were inevitable, however slight. He was more kindly toward Europe—Britain and Germany in particular. He dropped Gaullist criticism of Vietnam. He made a little gesture on Quebec, but for appearances only. And, for some time, he eased up on Israel, hinting that the total embargo might end.

None of this revisionism, however negligible, was calculated to please the symbol. But Pompidou did it gently, disguising the changes as best he could. Debré himself even made a gesture, and at a Gaullist party meeting last fall in Blois, when the party diehards were calling for the scalps of the government infidels, Debré cooled them off: "Nobody," he said, "has the right to speak for Gen. de Gaulle." The remark was ap-



Michel Debré

Libyan sale. There was opposition within the government but not enough to oppose those two. A Giscardian was asked last week how Giscard d'Estaing stood. He replied that Giscard, in the midst of trying to straighten out the French economy, was in no position to oppose his government.

A Gaullist deputy was once asked what would happen if Pompidou dismissed Debré. The question brought his canapé to a halt halfway to his mouth. "It would bring a crisis in the party," said this young man who would seem to owe the defense minister very little. "He would take at least 50 deputies with him into the opposition."

A diplomat said: "It is better for Pompidou that he is inside than outside firing away."

Another diplomat said: "I think it is a mistake to think that Debré is that much more extreme than Pompidou. I have no reason to think Pompidou is not just as nationalist as Debré."

Not Too Far Yet

In those three comments there is perhaps an answer to the Pompidou-Debré relationship. So far, despite his table-thumping, Debré has not gone too far for Pompidou. His opposition to European supranational schemes can be handled through compromise. The gunboat and Libyan business has made for a messy few weeks but on the eve of Pompidou's U.S. trip, but Pompidou is confident he can smooth things over. And if not, well, too bad. Pompidou was De Gaulle's Prime Minister long enough to learn the value of a little bad humor.

The risk, however, is that Debré may go too far. When he speaks out as he did last Wednesday and Thursday he is making foreign policy speeches. When Debré says as he did Wednesday in announcing the sale of the Mirages to Libya, "arms policy is political policy and arms policy is the domain of the defense minister," one need only recall that law of mathematics that makes things equal to the same thing equal to each other.

Those closest to the government think that for the moment Pompidou does not want to see Debré go. Are not Debré's outbursts useful? Observers think the moment will come for him to go, as it will come for Giscard d'Estaing, but for the moment it is better that they are aboard. There is also the thought that if one gives them enough rope...

Pompidou was described during one of Debré's cabinet meetings as "sitting back staring at the ceiling with his fingertips gently forming a cupola before him." One can almost hear him whistling softly.

GOING UP.—In the State of the Union message last week President Nixon renewed his pledge to arrest inflation whose impact is reflected in the supermarket receipts above. Figures were prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the New York area. The quantity and quality of each of the items on the two lists are identical.

Inflation Is Always Someone Else's Fault

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—President Nixon devoted just 18 sentences of his State of the Union message to what looms as the major political issue of the 1970 election year, and he got to the heart of the matter in a single line. "It is tempting," he intoned, "to blame someone else for inflation."

Mr. Nixon forthwith demonstrated that this was no temptation he was unable to resist as the next man. Brushing aside alternative explanations for the sorry state of the economy, he indicted once again that classic Republican villain, the unbalanced federal budget.

In the 1960s, the President noted, federal spending exceeded tax revenue by a total of \$67 billion. With a clearly not likely to be retained as the year moves along, he did not observe that the Democrats controlled the legislative branch of the government during all those years and the executive branch during all but one.

His message was not lost upon his immediate audience, however, for all 430 Representatives and 95 of the 100 Senators must go back to the voters this year. As Congress returned to the capital last week, it was increasingly clear that most of them would be looking for someone, someone else, on whom to blame inflation.

For reports from the home districts were strikingly similar: the people are restless, concerned, even rebellious over the basic economic issues—high prices, high interest rates, high taxes. Their unhappiness over the war in Vietnam, predominant a year ago, has subsided. Instead, the voters are hurting for money.

To that vast audience, uncertain as to who is to blame for their impoverishment, Mr. Nixon spoke with consummate political skill, if scant recognition, of the complexity of the problem. He produced a small but potent analogy, a metaphysical comparison with great potential political impact. "Millions of Americans," he said, "are forced to go into debt today because the federal government decided to go into debt yesterday. We must balance our federal budget so that American families will have a better chance to balance their family budgets."

If the voters hang this needlework aphorism on their parlor walls, there is little question

whether they will blame for inflation. It will be the work of the Democrats, Democratic presidents who prepared the swollen budgets of the 1960s, and Democratic congressmen who approved them. To fight inflation, the slogan leaps out from the page, vote Republican.

The Democratic counter-argument is equally simple, although not quite as neatly phrased. It holds that no one really hurt very much economically until Mr. Nixon got in and proceeded to renew the old Republican tradition of the small Eisenhower recession and the big Hoover depression.

Besides, the Democrats are already arguing, they have acted with complete fiscal responsibility during the Nixon presidency, reducing his first budget by more than \$5 billion. (They cannot say precisely how much

more; although the fiscal year is more than half over, there are still two major appropriation bills unpassed.)

What they are really doing, the Democrats maintain, is "re-ordering priorities," keeping within the Nixon spending limit but cutting back on the military and space exploration in order to provide more help for human needs like health and education.

An initial test of the relative political effectiveness of these arguments was set into motion as soon as Congress resumed on Monday. The Senate passed overwhelmingly a \$18.7 billion appropriation bill for the Labor, Health, Education and Welfare Departments, in the face of a veto threat by President Nixon.

The President let it be known during the Christmas recess that

he regarded as inflationary addition by Congress of \$1.1 billion in health and education spending he had not required. Although delayed over a sidereal squabble, Congress people an opportunity to act to override a Nixon veto, time this year.

The politics of economic change as the election year presses, however, if the administration's efforts to down the runaway economy duce a marked rise in unemployment, the Democrats will be new and potent campaign. It is one thing to have denied meeting rising prices with non-rising salary. It is quite other not to be able to stem with no salary at all, the fear that such instill generates has spoken far in than presidential address Congress in the past.

U.S. Prices Still Rise Despite Downturn

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—"This administration has by its misguided economic policies achieved a truly remarkable economic paradox: at one and the same time, almost unprecedented inflation coupled with an economic downturn." With those words last week, House Democratic leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma foreshadowed what will probably be a major thrust of the Democratic party's line in this election year.

It came only a few days after the government had announced a complete halt in the growth of the economy in the last quarter of last year and another big increase, six-tenths of one percent, in the Consumer Price Index for December.

Mr. Albert's facts were right, but his phrase "truly remarkable economic paradox" is open to challenge. For it has all happened before—most notably during much of the deep recession of 1957-58.

There is a legitimate question, then: How is it that prices can keep going up while economic activity—as represented by demand, sales and production—is turning down?

Two Forces Noted

The answer centers on the fact that most prices in the modern economy reflect two entirely separate forces—demand and costs. The price of stocks on the stock exchange and the price of hogs and most other farm products are they leave the farm reflect only the immediate mix between supply and demand. These are truly "flexible" prices.

But for most prices—ranging from a ton of steel to a haircut or a doctor's fee—the seller has a certain amount of discretion in setting the price from day to day and week to week. A major element in his decision is his cost—labor costs, materials, overhead and the like. In the early stages of a flattening or decline

in the economy, such as is occurring now, one can and do actually go on rising. And even in the face of declining demand, sellers the best they can to cover these higher costs by higher prices.

A factory making 1,000 units a day with overhead cost (selling expense, depreciation etc.) of \$100 a day has a cost of 10 on the unit. If output drops to 500 units, the overhead cost is 20 cents a unit.

In addition, typical labor contracts run several years. A recent steel price increase, for example, was linked to the second-year increase in a contract negotiated in 1968. It will continue to be a problem because major negotiations this year, such as that involving the Teamsters, will undoubtedly produce multi-year contracts. Thus at the time output is declining, wage costs can go up. The same can happen to first costs and materials costs.

Sellers have varying degrees of "market power," meaning ability to hold or increase prices in the face of declining demand. As markets weaken, most sellers in the end have to shave their prices or at least not raise them.

Prices eventually responded in the 1957 recession, and again in 1960-61. Analyzing the process, the First National City Bank pointed out last week why sellers try to raise prices at first, and unions try to increase wages. Then it added: "But in a period of monetary restraint, such efforts push up wages and prices are doomed to eventual frustration. For, neither wages nor price increases can create new money growth in the economy. As a result, businesses are unable to raise prices by the full amount of the rise in labor or other costs without losing sales and profit margins are squeezed. . . . resistance to wage demands stiffens. And, burdened in mounting overhead, companies begin to cut prices to increase volume."

Presumably it will happen again this time in the slowdown of the economy continues.

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Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
Alb. Red 2/28/70	167 67 1/2 67 1/2 +1	
Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
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Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
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Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
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Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	
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Alleg. 2/28/70	5 75 75 75 +1	

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January 23, 1970

Morgan Guaranty
Trust Company
OF NEW YORKConsolidated statement of condition
December 31, 1969

Assets

Cash and due from banks	\$ 3,370,336,333
U.S. treasury securities	728,693,437
Obligations of U.S. government agencies	57,895,942
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	502,573,511
Other investment securities	81,335,833
Trading account securities	171,868,213
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	28,914,906
Loans	5,597,222,585
Bank premises and equipment	70,409,653
Investments in subsidiaries not consolidated	5,945,871
Customers' acceptance liability	300,162,982
Other assets	509,714,304
Total assets	\$11,425,073,570

Liabilities

Demand deposits in domestic offices	\$ 4,989,867,974
Time deposits in domestic offices	833,895,432
Deposits in foreign offices	3,195,533,262
Total deposits	9,019,296,668
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	441,266,319
Other liabilities for borrowed money	200,523,302
Accrued taxes and expenses	131,287,895
Liability on acceptances	311,893,764
Dividend payable	11,404,250
Mortgage payable	18,003,179
Other liabilities	366,903,222
Total liabilities	\$10,500,578,599

Reserve

For possible loan losses	113,744,541
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Capital accounts

Capital notes (5%, due 1992)	100,000,000
Equity capital:	
Capital stock (9,123,400 shares at \$25 par value)	228,085,000
Surplus	336,500,000
Undivided profits	146,165,430
Total equity capital	710,750,430
Total capital accounts	810,750,430
Total liabilities, reserve, and capital	\$11,425,073,570

Assets carried at \$925,053,097 in the above statement were pledged as collateral for borrowings, to qualify for fiduciary powers, to secure public monies as required by law, and for other purposes.

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The bank is in the \$100,000 class with optional reserves in U.S. Government's FDIC insurance for all accounts. All transactions are by mail.

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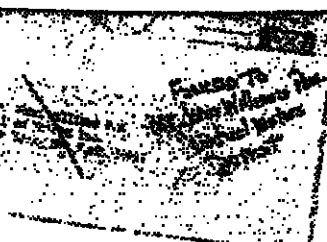
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Arco Oil Corp.	Skelly Oil	Mississippi River Corp.
Atlantic Richfield	Standard Oil (Ind.)	Mountain Fuel Supply
Calumet Petroleum	Standard Oil (N.J.)	National Fuel Gas
Conoco Inc.	Standard Oil (Ohio)	National Utilities & Industries
Exxon Corp.	Superior Oil	Northern Illinois Gas
General American Oil	Texaco Oil & Gas	Northern Natural Gas
Marathon Petroleum	Union Carbide & Chemical	Oklahoma Natural Gas
Occidental Petroleum	Union Carbide & Chemical	Pacific Eastern Pipe Line
Phillips Petroleum	Union Carbide & Chemical	Pennsylvania Electric Co.
Refining	Union Carbide & Chemical	Pennsylvania Electric Co.
Shell Oil	Union Carbide & Chemical	Pennsylvania Electric Co.

Value Line will provide these evaluations in full-page reports—not reprints of previous reports—on the 90 stocks above. These reports are still in preparation. They comprise the January 30th Ratings & Reports section of the weekly Value Line Investment Survey, along with these 8 stocks in the Coal and Uranium Industry!

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Tense State of U.S. Economy Shown in Momentous Week

(Continued from Page 8)
increases on major steel products—5 and 6 percent on plate and structural and 3 percent on more on the principal sheet products—by many of the leading companies.

● The move by the Carrier Corp. to raise the price of air conditioners by 3 to 5 percent.
● The drop in the short-interest position on the New York Stock Exchange in the latest month to 13,917,669 shares, a decline of almost 3 million shares from the mid-December level.

● The disclosure of further cost problems in the financial district, with Bache & Co. paying no year-end bonus and cutting officer salaries, and E. P. Hutton reducing compensation for its sales staff.

● The continuation of the corporate merger trend in significant volume, led by the plan of United States Plywood-Champion to acquire Essex International and the bid by Coca-Cola to take over Aquachem.

● The Austrian National Bank's decision to raise Austria's discount rate to 5 percent from 4 3/4%.

● The appointment of Allan Oakley Hunter as president of the Federal National Mortgage Association.

● The inauguration of transatlantic commercial service for the jumbo jet, the Boeing 747,

by Pan American World Airways.

● The 0.3 percent increase in steel production during the latest week to 2,549,000 tons.

On the New York Stock Exchange last week there were 1,018 declines, 566 advances and 154 issues unchanged.

The Dow Jones industrial index was down 7.06 points to 775.54 and the New York Times Combined Average of 50 Stocks declined 6.14 to 437.88. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 1.85 to 48.07, while the New York Stock Exchange composite was off 1.01 to 49.53.

Volume was 32.5 million shares, against 52.3 million last week.

Polaroid tumbled 13 points to 105 3/4 and paced Big Board turnover with 734,000 shares. The weakness in Polaroid stemmed in part from conjecture that Eastman Kodak is a potential competitor by a program to develop its own self-processing film.

Telex Up 24

Telex Corp., the market star of 1969, soared 2 1/4 points to finish at 140 3/8 after trading at a record price of 152 1/2. This stock sold as low as 30 3/4 last year and as low as 2 3/8 in 1965.

The rumormongers, whose products include computer peripheral equipment, was fed in part by a higher earnings report and by rumors of a possible stock split. Volume for the week was 649,000 shares.

Lum's, the fast-food franchiser that ranked No. 3 on the active list, dropped 3 3/4 to a new 1969-70 low of 10 7/8. Earnings for the current quarter, the company said, will be lower than expected. Turnover was 972,000 shares.

Northern Telephone ranked fourth in activity, with 669,400 shares changing hands. It slipped 7/8 to 48 5/8. On Thursday it traded at 48 3/8, its lowest price since mid-1968.

There was no trading in AT & T on Wednesday, when the company announced plans for its \$3.1 billion financing.

Continental Telephone, No. 5 in activity, added 1/8 to 21. A total of 497,700 shares was traded.

Bond Sales

(Continued from Page 8)

Issue	Amount	High	Low	Close
U.S. Govt. 10 1/2% 1970-1971	1,000,000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
U.S. Govt. 10 1/2% 1970-1971	1,000,000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
U.S. Govt. 10 1/2% 1970-1971	1,000,000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
U.S. Govt. 10 1/2% 1970-1971	1,000,000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
U.S. Govt. 10 1/2% 1970-1971	1,000,000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
U.S. Govt. 10 1/2% 1970-1971	1,000,000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
U.S. Govt. 10 1/2% 1970-1971	1,000,000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
U.S. Govt. 10 1/2% 1970-1971	1,000,000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
U.S. Govt. 10 1/2% 1970-1971	1,000,000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
U.S. Govt. 10 1/2% 1970-1971	1,000,000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

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Chandris Buying 2 U.S. Liners

Constitution and The Roosevelt

By Werner Bamberger

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (NYT).—

Two well-known passenger ships now flying the American flag may soon switch emblems.

The vessels—the Constitution of American Export Lines and the President Roosevelt of American President Lines—have been sold to a Greek operator for close to \$10 million.

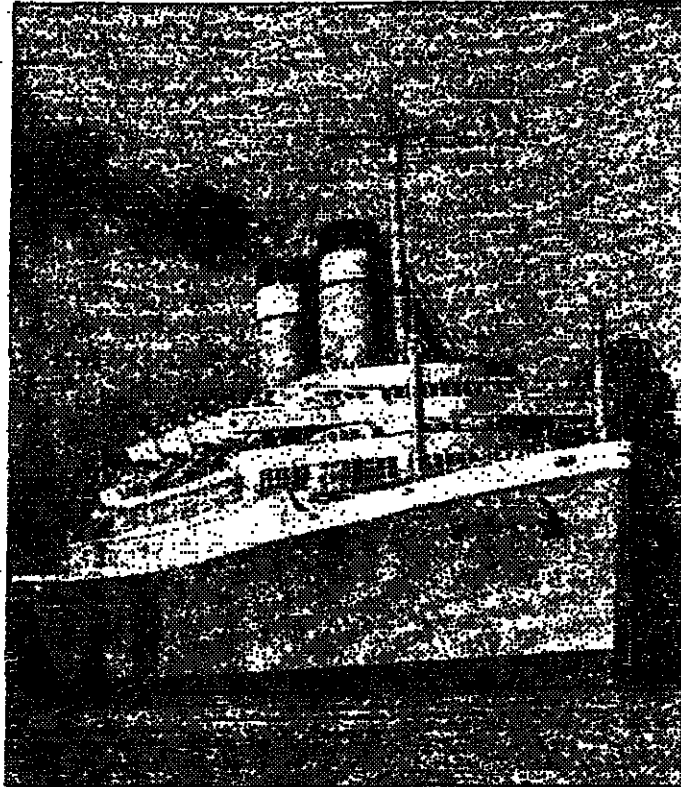
The transaction is subject to approval by the Maritime Administration. A spokesman for the agency said in Washington Friday that no applications had been received yet from either company. Both ships are subsidized.

The buyer of the two liners was identified here as Chandris Lines of Greece, an operator of passenger and cargo ships. If the deal is approved by the government, Chandris will pay \$8 million for the 23,754-ton Constitution and \$1.8 million for the President Roosevelt.

The Constitution has been in lay-up in Jacksonville, Fla., for over a year after her owners lost several million dollars a year in operating her and a sister ship, the Independence, which is also in lay-up at the Florida port.

The 18,820-ton President Roosevelt is on her final voyage for her present owner—a 92-day round-the-world trip that is scheduled to end at San Francisco on March 22. She has 300 passengers on board.

A spokesman for the American President Lines said that he could "confirm everything but the price." He added that the Roosevelt, under the line's management since 1962, had been making "some money," but that the rapid rise in operating costs in the last two years had



The Constitution

prompted the line's decision to sell the vessel.

A Chandris spokesman said that the Constitution would be used for round-the-world passenger service and the President Roosevelt for cruises in the "American market."

The Constitution is one of six relatively modern American liners now in lay-up on the East Coast because they are not showing a profit.

The future of the six ships has been the subject of continuing talks among owners, maritime unions and the Federal Government. But so far these talks have not produced any solution.

The laid-up liners, besides the Independence and the Constitu-

tion, are Export's Atlantic; United States Lines' United States and Moore-McCormack Lines' Argentina and Brasil.

The Chandris Lines has a worldwide fleet of 40 vessels, including five major liners, five smaller liners in the Mediterranean trade, and freighters and tankers.

The company's passenger fleet includes three former American-flag liners, the Australia, formerly the liner America; the Elms, the former Lurline, and the Queen Frederica, formerly the Malolo.

Chandris maintains offices here and in Athens, London, in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, and Wellington, New Zealand.

Last Passenger Ship Is Sold by Zim Line

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Zim

Israel Navigation Co. Ltd., Israel's largest shipping company, has gone out of the passenger-liner business.

The company has sold its last passenger vessel, the 7,811-ton Molelet, to undisclosed Greek buyers.

During its prime as an operator of passenger ships, Zim ran a fleet of six liners, aggregating 72,673 gross tons, including the flagship, the 35,300-ton Shalom.

Most Active Stocks

New York Stock Exchange

Week ended Jan. 24, 1970

Sales High Low Close Chg.

Telex 724,000 114 104 104 1/4 + 1/4

Lum's 972,000 140 130 130 3/4 - 3/4

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U.S

Fiat Hikes Its Vehicle Prices 5%
Same Rise Likely For Other Firms

ROME, Jan. 25 (AP)—Italian automobile producers have decided to raise the prices of cars and other motor vehicles to meet higher production costs, it was announced last night.

The announcement, by the Italian-based Association of Automobile Industries, said Fiat, the country's largest automaker, had decided to hike the prices of the whole range of its vehicles production by 5 percent.

The Fiat increase goes into effect tomorrow.

It will later extend the hike to the vehicles produced by Lancia and Autobianchi, two automakers controlled by Fiat.

The announcement said the increase was agreed during a recent meeting attended by managers of Fiat and other Italian automakers, including Alfa Romeo and Innocenti.

Markets

Stakes Hammer Production
ROME, Jan. 25 (NYT)—Fiat announced Friday that it had a very well in 1969, but that it could have done better had it not been for a series of strikes hampering production during the country's "lost autumn" of labor unrest.

Total sales of \$2.275 billion were up 6.66 percent over 1968. The 1,483,000 motor cars and trucks sold were 2.1 percent more than the previous year's total and the 359,000 units exported represented a gain of 3 percent in that field.

A preliminary report, forecasting the formal one to be released at the next stockholders' meeting, showed that steel production increased by 5.1 percent and total Fiat employment, including widespread subsidiary enterprises, up by 3.3 percent.

But the report noted that continuing "favorable reception" of all car, commercial-vehicle and tractor models on "every market" had been met only by withdrawing 79,000 units from stocks and had left a backlog of orders.

Repeated strikes, beginning in late summer and continuing until December, had caused loss of production of about 377,000 units, which could have been sold, reducing actual 1969 production by about 3.3 percent from the 1968 level.

Increased production, largely in wage rises, although the report did not say so, undoubtedly be reflected in the company's price levels, it was noted.

AFC
atch it

U.S. Air Cargo Volume Seen Doubling by 1975

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (UPI)—The air cargo business will expand the air passenger business ten-fold within a generation, according to the statement of the Air Freight Forwarders Association.

James F. McCrohan believes cargo volume will double between now and 1975 and that all-cargo carriers and the passenger airlines and air freight forwarders will join in a constructive partnership during the 70s.

"The airlines must recognize that what they do best is to fly passengers, and leave cargo operations to the air freight forwarders," Mr. McCrohan said.

In 1968, the last year for which figures are available, Mr. McCrohan said, forwarders generated 40 percent of the \$547 million in domestic air freight revenues. By 1975, he said, this proportion will be 70 percent.

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Sea-Land delivers the goods to
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and saves you money!

The magnificent 747 Biggest event in jet travel history. And Northrop has a big part in it.

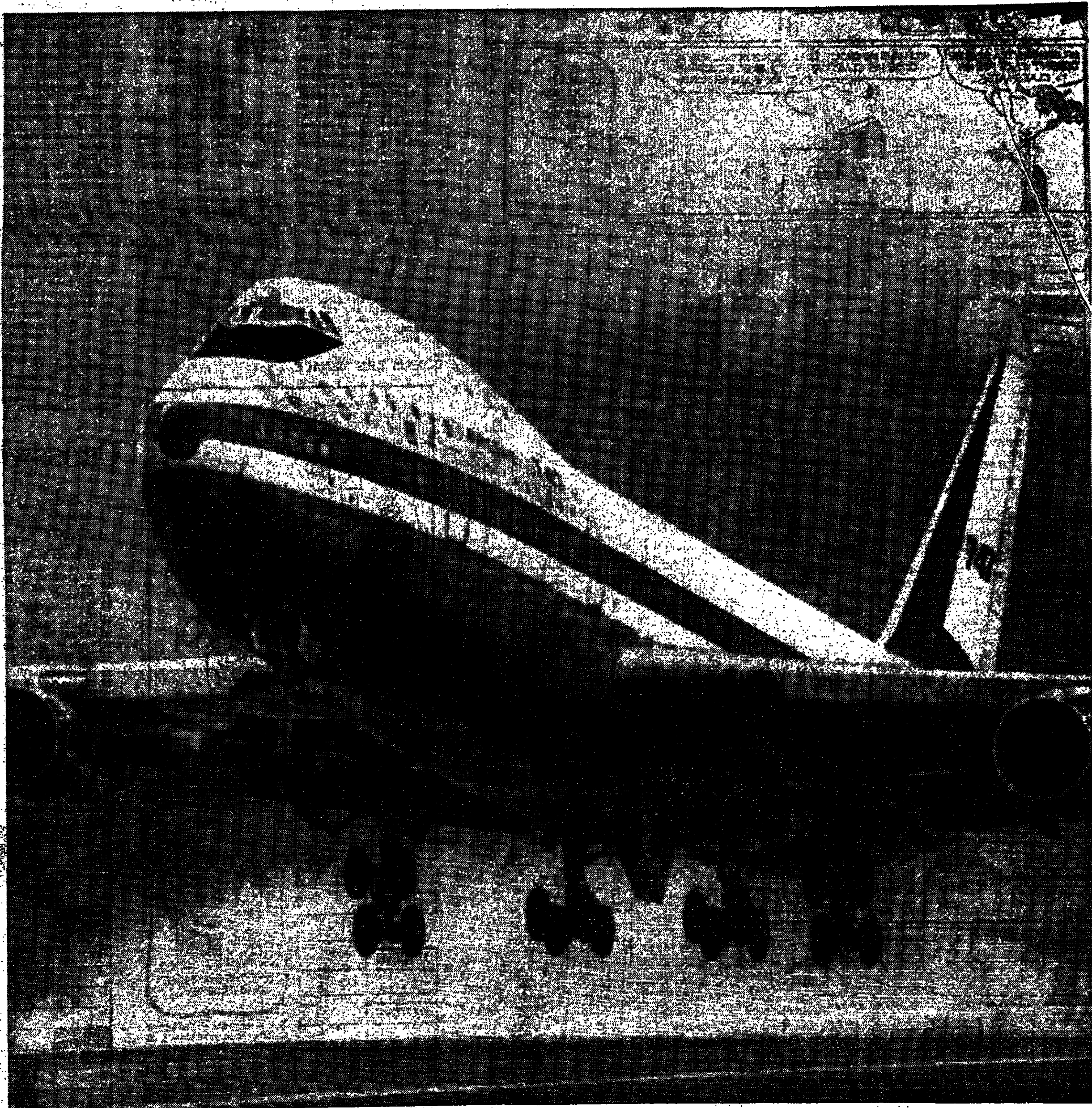
The new Boeing 747 is the biggest passenger jet ever to take to the air.

But the size of this airplane is only a partial measure of its importance. Because the 747 ushers in a new era in air travel—with new comfort, new quiet, new speed.

The Boeing Company entrusted to Northrop the formidable task of engineering and building the gigantic 153-foot center fuselage section, the largest contract of its kind

ever awarded. It involves over 5,000 Northrop people, eight of our plants, and responsibility for the performance of hundreds of U.S. and international suppliers.

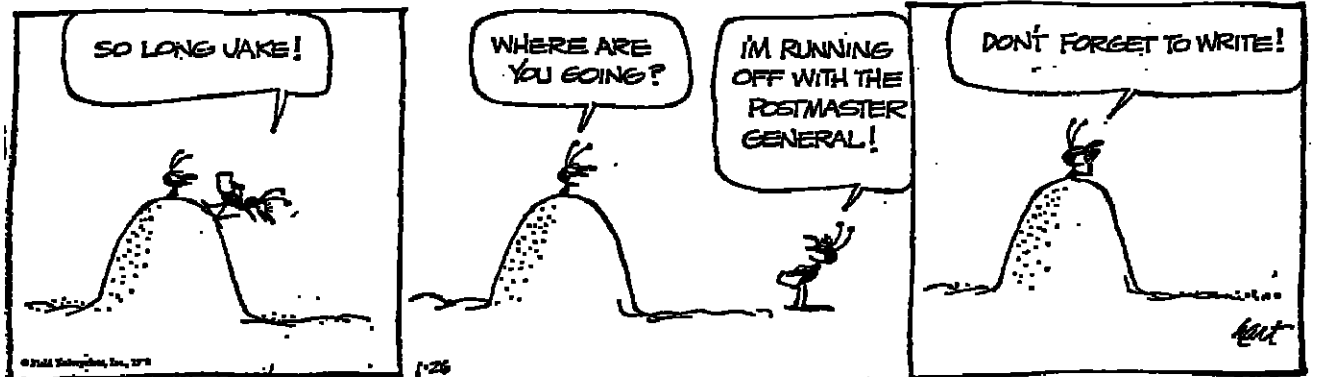
In addition to our work on the 747, by far the largest part of Northrop is concerned with our military aircraft programs and with our extensive electronics and communications systems for today and the future. **NORTHROP**



PEANUTS



B.C.



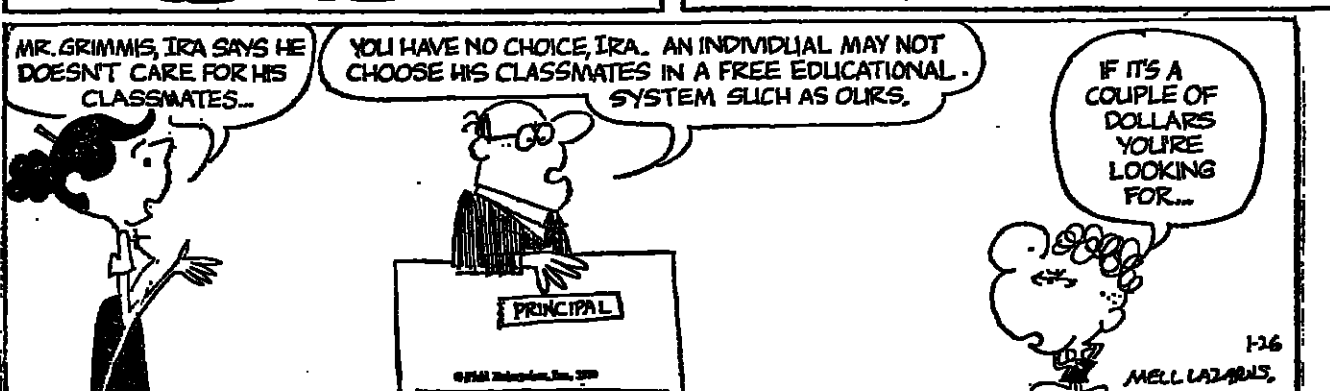
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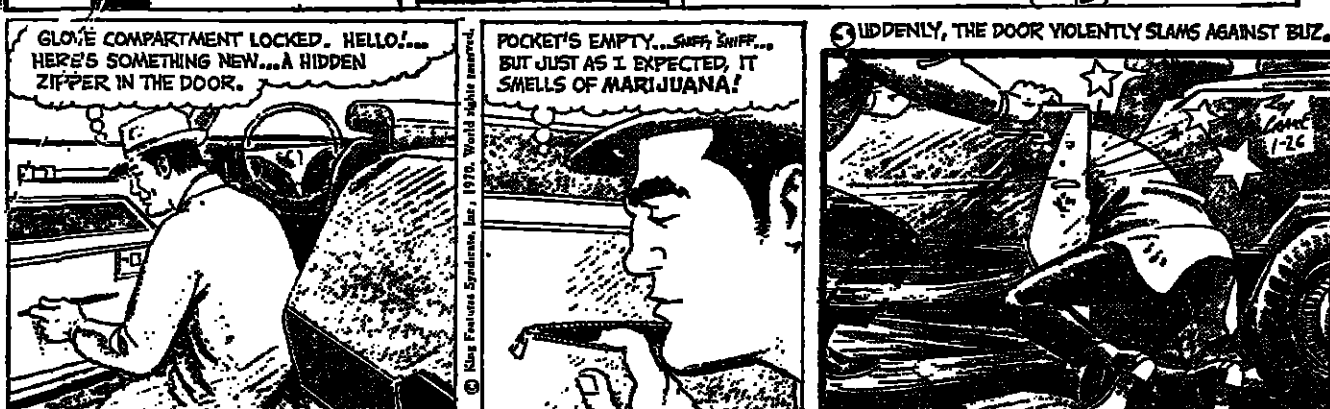
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MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



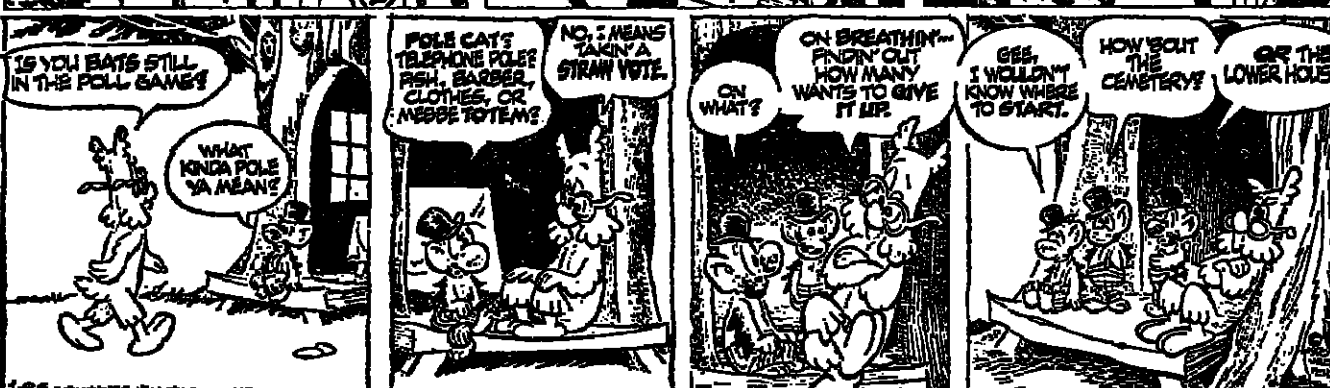
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An expert can usually judge quite quickly the caliber of an opponent who is unknown to him. It is reasonable to assume that a player who makes a good play has not done so by accident.

But on rare occasions the expert may still be wondering when the hand is over, as on the diagramed deal.

The bidding was straightforward. South was too strong for four hearts and not strong enough for a forcing opening, so he bid one heart. North had enough to respond, and one spade was automatic: one no-trump would have denied a four-card spade suit, and he was far too weak to bid two diamonds.

South had to go all the way to game at his second turn. A game invitation of three hearts would have been an underbid and North would have passed. The diamond king was led and when South ruffed he had a slight accident. As he produced the heart deuce the three fell out of his hand simultaneously.

No penalty is involved, for the declarer cannot have a penalty card in the same way that a defender can: the exposure of the card cannot help the declaring side. South was urged to put the card back in his hand, but he proved to be superstitious. "I guess the fates intended me to play that card," he announced, to East's rage. "It would be bad luck to reject such guidance."

So the heart three drove out East's singleton ace and the contract was made. South lost two trump tricks and eventually a club trick.

The contract would have failed if South had played a trump honor at the second trick. He would have lost three trump tricks and a club trick. The low heart lead was an excellent safety play, guarding against the actual distribution. With a three-two heart distribution South is safe however he plays. With other four-one breaks he has no chance.

NORTH
 ♠ A 6 5 3
 ♥ 10 7 4 3 2
 ♦ Q 10 7 4 3 2
 ♣ 10 3 2

WEST
 ♠ 10 8 4
 ♥ 10 9 8
 ♦ A K 8 6
 ♣ J 7

EAST
 ♠ Q J 9 2
 ♥ A
 ♦ 9 5
 ♣ Q 8 5 4

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ K 7
 ♥ Q K 7 6 5 4 3 2
 ♦ A K 6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
 South West North East
 1♥ Pass 1♠ Pass
 4♥ Pass Pass Pass
 West led the diamond king.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

AKES	KEPT	LOAM
SUPER	INTER	EDICE
PRIMATE	CARRIERS	
HOPE	SUM	SEA
DELLA	SUMAC	
CELLO	TAY	DASH
NAME	SOL	CEILER
ALL	PLAID	ODD
PERIOD	ABE	PILOT
RAIS	PAN	PACIS
ANITA	MITE	
TAU	GER	FOUNT
AUSTRALIAN	CRAWL	
GREENLAND	SINARKS	
SIARIA	SYNIE	PAIST

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ENWIC

TARFD

HACING

BLUTSY

HE DIDN'T HAVE A TO ON

(Answers tomorrow)

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WHY THE SNAKE LOST THE ARGUMENT.

Answers: A good bet for first graders—THE ALPHABET

Answers: A good bet for first graders—THE ALPHABET

Answers: A good bet for first graders—THE ALPHABET

Answers: A good bet for first graders—THE ALPHABET

Answers: A good bet for first graders—THE ALPHABET

Answers: A good bet for first graders—THE ALPHABET

BOOKS

BLIND LOVE AND OTHER STORIES

By V. S. Pritchett. Random House. 246 pp. \$5.95.

TRAVEL WITH MY AUNT

By Graham Greene. Viking. 244 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

BETWEEN the two of them, V. S. Pritchett and Graham Greene have lived 136 years and published 51 books, if you count their novels, collections of short stories and travel writings (a sideline at which they both excel). Mr. Pritchett's memoirs ("A Cab at the Door") and Mr. Greene's three stage plays.

Considering their records, then, it should come as no surprise that their latest books come as no surprise. Neither Mr. Pritchett's new collection of stories nor Mr. Greene's novel is a sudden departure from what has preceded it. Both men write effortlessly professional prose. Neither of their books will alter any reputation. Both will appeal to their established following, like comfortable old clothes.

As its title proclaims, blind love is the subject of Mr. Pritchett's stories. Blind love, near-sighted love, astigmatic love, and 20/200 love. Vision is what gives the stories leverage and force—an eye for dialogue, dramatic gesture, and physical quirk.

At one point in the title story, the professional companion of a blind judge (blind judge: small, bald, heavy-lidded, "sharp, unbelievable sounds coming from his study. The door was open and the room was in darkness. She went to it, switched on the light, and saw he was sitting there typing in the darkness. Well, she could have done that if she had been put to it—but now she saw that for him there was no difference between darkness and light.")

How many people have tried to imagine blindness, have even clamped their eyes shut, and yet never have quite seen it that way? It is only a small detail in a very skillful story, the best of the lot (which is placed first and makes the other nine seem anticlimactic). But it illustrates perfectly how Pritchett gets his effects.

And how conventionally. Pritchett is generally underrated as a writer of fiction. Partly, this is because his solid body of nonfiction is more highly regarded. Mostly, I imagine, it is because his fiction is so strikingly conventional. Certainly, the stories in "Blind Love" seem so alongside those of W. H. Auden, Leonard Michaels, Irvin Faust, Ivan Gold and even Bernard Malamud, to mention some random examples that come to mind.

Where these writers press outward toward the borders of consciousness, Mr. Pritchett strolls down Main Street. Where these writers gamble for effects, Mr. Pritchett is conservatively skillful. In being so, he takes

bigger chances, in a way, for the smaller, comfort prizes of "Blind Love."

"Travel With My Aunt" unhappily titled. It is not meant to evoke John Steinbeck's *Cannery Row*, Patrick Dennis's *Mama* travel writing the world over. It is actually a novel that the flip side of everything and not everything that has happened in Graham Greene's fiction. It is "The Ministry of Fear" relaxed in the sun, *Burnt-Out Case* rewired.

Like so many of the best of both Mr. Greene's series novels and his so-called "travel" novels, the hero "gradually drawn from past isolation into a bewildered world by events he doesn't understand and can't control." It is not the innocent victim, international espionage, and not in the least gloomy at all.

He is, in point of fact, a tired bank worker who is perfectly content to live his years cultivating dahlias, reading the works of Sir Walter Scott, but for the fact that his mother dies, that at the end he meets his 75-year-old Aunt Augusta for the first time more than half a century that Augusta's black to Wordworth ("I was my 'gall'"), fills the urn with Henry's mother's ashes, thereby arousing interest of the police.

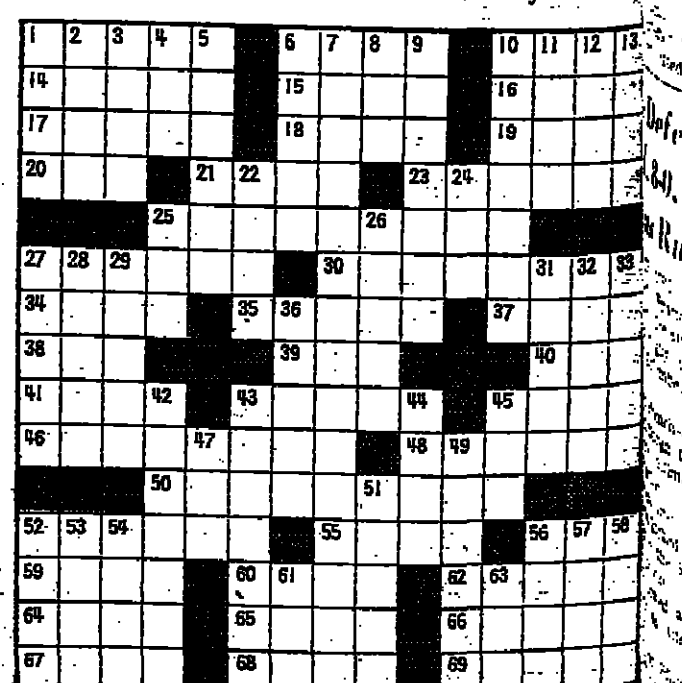
So Henry gets caught in aunt's web, where he is mesmerized by her exotic tales of the past and stung by the fact that his mother was not. And Henry and Aunt Augusta travel together to Easter Beach, to Istanbul on the Orient Express, to South America, all the places that Graham Greene has been writing about these many years.

It's Graham Greene job about all the things he used brood about—religion, sex, and Interpol. It's Graham Greene indulging in a considerable amount of forced whimsy. But the touch is still so sure and fluid that he makes the best dialogue sound interesting and the most far-fetched details click into place like tumblers in a lock. Call spotters would say that "Travel With My Aunt" is a work of effort; that reading it is watching Ted Williams apply grace of his swing to the beating of a rug.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD—By Will W.

- ACROSS**
- Subject of certain count down
 - Sculler's misstroke
 - Mountain lion
 - U.S. gold coin
 - Wife of Zeus
 - Seed covering
 - Violently
 - Took advantage of
 - Metallic fabric
 - Showed the way
 - Verne voyager
 - Highlander's speech
 - Fleshy
 - City on Gulf of Mexico
 - White elephants, for example
 - Corrosive
 - Place, in law
 - Send out
 - Harrison
 - Poem: Abbr.
 - Fruit drink
 - Part of a plant
 - Living-room pieces
 - Curved molding
 - U.S. capital
 - Render as due
 - Decomposition of fat
 - Part of the foot
 - Orioles' home
 - Law man: Abbr.
 - Roar of the surf
 - Olive genus
 - Horn's medium
 - Having wings
 - Take five
 - Subordinate
 - Small horses
 - Prepare salad
 - Ornamental buttons
 - Fasten securely
 - Harness bar
 - Old oath
 - Eastern student
 - Pointed streamer
 - Foolish person
 - Useful talent
 - Land measure
 - Wisconsin players
 - Artist's equipment
 - Russian river
 - French girl's name
 - Guinness
 - Of a period
 - Blackbird
 - Callous fellow
 - Petrarch's beloved
 - Student
 - Of an acid: Prefix
 - Female fox
 - Adult insect
 - Large sea slug
 - War horse
 - Convex molding
 - Birds, at times
 - Beam or pillar, for instance
 - Back talk
 - Army training center: Abbr.
 - U.N. name
 - Type of fruit
 - Ship's post
 - Asian land
 - Song of the 20's
 - Male party god
 - Babylonian god
 - Fastened
 - Rock peaks
 - Durocher
 - Tiny tunnel



Observer

State of the Family

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The family being all assembled in the parlor for the annual occasion, Great Mortgaged Father entered the chamber, took his place at the hearth and spoke as follows:

"Madame Wife, Mister Grandfather, members of the younger generation, distinguished cats and tropical fish:

"Occasionally there comes a time when profound and far-reaching events command a break with tradition in the style of the State of the Family Address. This is such a time.

"I say this not only because 1970 marks the beginning of a decade in which the entire family may well die of its own environment unless visionary measures are taken. I say it because the most casual glance about the house as well as hard experience argue persuasively that both our programs and our habits need to be reformed.

"Quiet air, clean bathrooms, uncluttered hallways, neatly packed garbage cans—these should once again be the birthright of every member of this family. Accordingly, the program I propose today is the most comprehensive design for improving family environment that I have ever put before you." (Polite applause.)

"First, severe penalties will be imposed against those who leave shoes, neckties, jackets, overcoats, footballs, apple cores, the dice from the parlor game and the leafy ends of celery lying just inside the front door. Those found guilty of entrance way pollution will be denied automobile privileges for one full weekend, if old enough to drive. Younger violators will have their copies of Mad magazine impounded and ground up in the garbage disposal unit. (Loud applause from Madame Mother.)

"And now I turn to a matter of the most sensitivity. No longer can we, as a family, tolerate the contempt of our neighbors who have become accustomed to sneer at the clusters of cat hair which cling to our garments. This family must have its dignity of appearance restored, and to that end I am proposing the most stringent punishments for cats caught sleeping on the family clothing." (Silence.)

"Any cat convicted of shedding on an article of human clothing will be sentenced to two weeks in the garage. Moreover, any cat guilty of depositing shedded fur on furniture or

drapes will be left to get out of the tree without family assistance next time the dogs catch him alone in the yard.

"We no longer can afford to consider the car as a common trash can and mobile garbage disposal unit. Therefore, Great Mortgaged Father will no longer tolerate the stuffing of unfinished hamburgers behind the seat cushions, nor the placing of hot dogs with everything in the glove compartment, nor the rubbing of catpaw on the rear-view mirror. Violations in these categories will subject the violator to an intense temper tantrum." (Sighs and sneers.)

"I must also caution this chamber that I have asked Madame Mother to join me in a more intense surveillance to discover who among us has been smearing mashed bananas and peanut butter on the television screen.

"No longer will empty soft-drink bottles be allowed to accumulate in the pantry until their accumulated value is \$118.64." (Hostile shuffling of feet.)

"I now come to one of the most distressing pollution areas in our household—the kitchen. Here families we all are with those depressing odors—aging grease mellowing behind the stove, undigested grapefruit skins trapped in the garbage grinder. I shall not go on. We are all too familiar with what we have done to our once splendid kitchen air.

"I have requested estimates from a contractor (loud applause from Madame Mother) and am advised that the situation can be restored for slightly less than the price of a 17-room villa in Spain. Accordingly, I have decided to postpone our kitchen purification campaign." (Feminine booing) "until I have had time to examine a number of Spanish villas.

"You will all, I trust, be as pleased as I am to note that the program I have outlined will not cost one additional cent this year." (Boos, hisses, calls of "resign!") "Due to inflation, of course, no new purchases will be made."

Flights of shoes, leafy ends of celery, mashed bananas, record fungus and cat fur ended the address prematurely. A Health Department inspector, come to inspect the phonograph, declared the living room quarantined until the paternal orator should clean it up.

ONE PLAN—The Palais d'Orsay hotel design by René Coulon and Guillaume Gillet. Louvre in foreground.

Paris Planners Rally to Save Gare d'Orsay

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Jan. 25 (NYT)—Defenders of French scenery are undertaking a 11th-hour effort to save the Gare d'Orsay, which dominates the left bank of the Seine opposite the Louvre.

The ornate railroad station, described by some architects as a flawed masterpiece of the Belle Époque and by others as an ugly example of 1900 academic style, is slated to be replaced by a deluxe hotel in the Hilton modern mode.

The battle over the Orsay is the latest in an open war between conservationists and urban planners, on the one hand, and Alain Chalonand, the minister of equipment and housing, on the other.

Mr. Chalonand, a former building promoter, is France's foremost advocate of free enterprise as opposed to what he terms sterile urbanism. Already at odds with conservationists over what he termed "fantasticism about green spaces," he moved into the area of architectural monuments last month by giving final approval to the Palais d'Orsay project.

The plan recalls the demolition of New York's Pennsylvania Station, with the difference that it concerns the whole grand vista of the Seine in central Paris. Even architects who disliked the present Gare d'Orsay are protesting what they call the replacement of an old academic structure by an even more objectionable new academicism.

The design for the new Palais d'Orsay is by René Coulon and Guillaume Gillet, architects for the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, largest stockholder in the project. Western International Hotels, an American company, has a 20 percent interest and will operate the hotel.

Mr. Gillet also designed the twin office buildings that were slated to replace the handsome old palaces facing the Rond-Point des Champs-Élysées. That plan, at first approved by the authorities, created so much protest that the prospective builder, Marcel Dassault, revealed in an interview yesterday that he had abandoned it.

Among other critics, seven Chicago architects wrote the Culture Ministry last



NOW—The almost idle station.

summer denouncing the Rond-Point design as "baroque and regressive," an "official architecture" instead of a truly modern one.

The same critics are now leveled against the Gillet design for the Palais d'Orsay, by architects who favor something more daring. The group points to the glass office blocks towering above the new Gare Montparnasse as examples of what should not be done to Paris.

Urbanists bitterly demand to know what has happened to the old project of using the Gare d'Orsay as the terminus of a railroad transit line to the trafficked Orly Airport. Said Le Monde: "What's the use of building bigger and faster airplanes and bigger and more comfortable hotels if you cannot go comfortably from one to the other?"

Only half a mile of new rail line would have to be built, but the authorities have always put off the proposal for a future five-year plan.

A handicap in defending the Gare d'Orsay is that heretofore there has been little sentiment here in favor of protecting buildings less than two centuries old. But this week residents of the 8th Ar-

ondissement formed an action committee to save what is left of the handsomely baroque mansions surrounding the jewel-like Parc Monceau. One by one, the mansions are giving way to undistinguished apartment houses.

Other issues have put Mr. Chalonand at odds with the local representatives of Paris and many communities to the east and south. The official, who was once quoted as saying "I am not a fanatic about green spaces," has undertaken a frank offensive against the green belt envisaged in the master regional plan of Paris.

Mr. Chalonand's plan is a new superhighway from Paris to Poitiers, to be built and operated by a private syndicate. One of the promoters indignantly announced that a bonus in the deal would be the right to build housing developments along the route—which would require amending the regional plan.

The minister has denied that this was part of the deal, but has reserved the woods and farms along the right of way for future development.

His expressed preference is for projects of the Levittown type, and he is awarding state support for the construction of 60,000 units of what he calls "a green urbanism" in France in the next three years.

Meanwhile, his superhighway has been delayed by conservationists fighting to save the tall cedars of the Parc de Saint-Cloud, just outside Paris. The route cuts through the park.

Tree lovers advocate a deep tunnel, which would be expensive. Mr. Chalonand offers to compromise on a combination of open trench with a short stretch of shallow tunnel.

The warfare between Mr. Chalonand and the city council of Paris and its green belt is particularly embarrassing to the government because nearly all involved are members of the governing majority. An early test will be the vote on a resolution by the Paris Council endorsing the regional plan as drafted.

This would be a direct rebuke of the minister by a powerful Gaullist-conservative organism.

PEOPLE:

Mrs. Eisenhower Tells Of Budget Troubles

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower said she had a constant struggle to make ends meet in the family's personal budget at the White House. In an article in Reader's Digest published yesterday, she said the personal budget was so tight that her mother-in-law had to pay for her own board and for her maid when she stayed at the White House. "Many people think the government supplies everything for the President, but this certainly isn't true," she wrote. "The government foots the bills of official entertaining, but it doesn't pay for the personal food and other expenses of the President and his family or for political entertaining, of which there is a great deal.... I and I were scrupulous about such matters. We had our own personal budget, and I never used anything from government supplies... and I paid personally for any entertaining which he regarded as political. In a borderline case, he still took it out of our personal funds."

Blonde, 24-year-old Angela Azmarini of Altavilla was crowned queen of international air hostesses yesterday at the annual contest in the South Atlantic seaside resort of Punta Del Este, Uruguay. Miss Azmarini, a student of philosophy, won a \$5,000 prize and a fur coat. Maria Susana Couto, 23, of Transportes Aereos Portuenses, was elected first princess and 25-year-old Susana Vernay of Aerolineas Argentinas, second princess.

Church rector canon Wilfred Waits has posted a notice to the clergy on the doors of his church in Hambleton, England. It says: "This church is open day and night." But the reason is not that he wants to attract raiders to his congregation, but that he wants to avoid damage to the church. Over the past six years, silver and paintings worth more than \$30,000 (\$72,000) have been stolen in raids that caused damage to the church's doors and windows. Rector Waits said: "I'm now more interested in protecting the building itself."

Two kings, three queens and a future one, and a scattering of princes and princesses yesterday witnessed the baptism of the newest addition to the self-exiled Greek royal family. Prince Nicholas of Greece, the son of King Constantine II and Queen Anne-Marie, was baptized in a ceremony held in a copper baptismal font by the priest of Rome's Greek



VIRENA KUBITZ, 19, was voted the girl with the most beautiful eyes in a German contest.

Orthodox church off Via Veneto. With the baby's royal parents were her parents, King Constantine II and Queen Anne-Marie. The ceremony was held in a copper baptismal font by the priest of Rome's Greek Orthodox church off Via Veneto. With the baby's royal parents were her parents, King Constantine II and Queen Anne-Marie. The ceremony was held in a copper baptismal font by the priest of Rome's Greek Orthodox church off Via Veneto.

Max Conrad's attempt to around the world solo via poles may have to be called because of inadequate fuel for repairing his damaged plane at the South Pole. He reported in Christchurch, New Zealand. The veteran U.S. pilot escaped with a bruised arm after crash-landing his plane in snow shortly after his take-off from Chile from pole station Friday. Bus Operation Deep Freeze spokesman says it would be "impossible" to carry out repairs to aircraft on the ice.

Tricia Nixon held up her hand to show that she was not engaged to be married. It is a recurring story about the President's daughter. It came up a Friday when Tricia posed at White House with her sisters, Katharine and Mary Margaret. The reporter said he had to ask the question, "Tricia, are you engaged?" Tricia replied with a smile. "The day wouldn't be complete without it."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

IRELAND AND YOU

The New Year for 1970 equivalent local currency you can send a single personal note to the folk back home.

RECORD ON TAPE

Your personal greetings, or rather round the clock for a full family sound, can be recorded on tape.

Send tape together with name and address to:

Celtic Sounds Ireland, Embassy House, 17 Ballsbridge Terrace, Dublin 4, Ireland.

On request, Celtic Girl will call to give you the latest news from Ireland, or to give you the latest news from Ireland, or to give you the latest news from Ireland.

NOTE: In order that your greeting be recorded, it must be sent to us by air mail, to arrive in time for the New Year.

Active French in Caen, France, is a new book, published by the French Ministry of Education, which contains a list of French speakers in Caen, France.

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